THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 118. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE COAL MINING OUTRAGES.

The Trouble of Wednesday.

Troops Fire on the Miners.

Reading Afflicted with Ghosts

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE MINING TROUBLES.

Particulars of the Shooting of Two Miners by the Militia on Wednesday Evening—Forbearance of the Laborers.

The Scranton *Republican* of yesterday has the following:—

A crisis has come in the condition of mining affairs in this region. Yesterday a party of miners, thirty in number, were returning to their homes after their day's labor at Briggs' shaft. Owing to the hostility manifested toward them by the miners at Hyde Park, they were accompanied by a detachment of soldiers, and, in addition to this, ten of the laborers were armed with Remington rifles. They had proceeded on their way without molestation until they reached Fellows' corner, on the old Hampton road, at which point a crowd of about two hundred Welsh miners and their wives had assembled, who commenced hooting and calling the laborers "blacklegs," and every filthy term which their nasty vocabulary afforded. The men proceeded along quietly, however, without saying a word, or even looking to the right hand or the left. The hooting was immediately followed by a single stone being thrown, which took no effect. Two more followed, one of them striking a man named John Cornelius on the shoulder, and the other Michael Kairns on the leg.

The moment the second stone was thrown one of the soldiers levelled his musket, and the assailant's arm had not regained its position at his side when he fell with a bullet through his heart. The other assailant was standing a few paces in the rear, and he also fell dead, pierced with three buckshot in the groin. There was but one shot fired, the double effect being owing to the character of the ammunition used by the militia. The name of the man shot through the heart is Benjamin Davis, and the name of the other Daniel Jones. Davis was a member of the Welsh Calvinistic Church at this place, and was popularly known as "Spurgeon," owing to his habit of indulging in local preaching. As soon as the shot was fired the most dreadful consternation seized the crowd, who immediately took to their heels, levelling fences in their headlong career and yelling in the most hideous manner, and in a moment there was not a soul to be seen but the two victims lying by the fence. In the meantime the laborers marched quietly on to their homes in Bellevue.

The laborers showed an amount of forbearance not expected from men in their situation, whose lives have been threatened, and who have been stoned and hooted, and exposed to the rage, hate, and insults of mobs of ruffians, because they had the courage to resume work to keep themselves and families from starving. They did not use their muskets at all even when some of their number were struck with stones, and would in all probability have passed on without retaliation. The militia, however, were under the most positive orders, and the man was simply discharging his duty when he fired upon the assailants. It seems to have been the opinion for the last few days of the miners that the militia would not interfere even if they did assault the laborers, and that they were here in the character of "ghosts" merely. This gave them courage, and they thought they would try, and the result is known.

The bodies of the two men were immediately taken to Co-operative Hall attended by an immense crowd, of all classes and conditions, but chiefly consisting of miners who kept up a constant clamor for the blood of the laborers. A Coroner's inquest was then attempted to be held, and Alderman Jones issued a warrant for the arrest of Michael Kairns, he being one of the men struck by the mob with a stone. The warrant was put in the hands of Officer Tompkins, who, not finding Kairns, proceeded by virtue of his own authority to arrest William Garrety, President of the Laborers' Association. This piece of outrage was witnessed by about 2000 people, who crowded around, calling for the life of the prisoner, who was every moment in danger of being torn to pieces to satisfy the fury of the mob. Mr. Garrety was taken before the Mayor and Alderman, who, to appease the mob, sent him under guard away to Wilkesbarre. The corpses were then sent home, and the inquest adjourned until to-morrow. The most intense excitement prevailed in Hyde Park until a late hour, and an additional force of military was ordered to quarter there to prevent any disturbance.

"TRICKS THAT ARE VAIN."

Are They Spooks, or Is It the Devil?

The Reading (Pa.) *Times and Dispatch* of the 16th instant has the following report of some queer doings in Berks county:—

A series of remarkable phenomena are said to have been observed for several days past at the house of Mr. Reuben S. Leipensberger, who resides near Rothrocksville, in this county. The facts were communicated to our informant by a brother of Mr. Leipensberger, from whose account of the transaction it would appear as if his satanic majesty really has a hand in the matter. Beds and the contents of drawers are said to have been mysteriously burned, clothing strewn promiscuously about the rooms, knives and forks scattered in the yard, garden truck torn up, books and photographs disfigured, the milk crocks in the cellar upset and laid in one certain direction, a comb wrested from the hands of a woman using it, with a variety of other occurrences equally rare and unaccountable. These transactions are witnessed with wonder and fear by the family and the neighbors, and the story goes that a well-known city preacher who officiates in the county was called in, and beheld the performances with amazement. A physician of this place has been consulted, and our curiosity runs high to know what he will prescribe.

—Dudley, Mass., used to be called Goggagogguñanchoggagogogg, for short.

—Boston types made a "venerable" archbishop permanently "miserable."

—"No definable domiciliary ubiety" is a glaring defect of a New Orleanist.

—A man advertises a cottage to let containing eight rooms and an acre of land.

—Four tons of copper in a mass have been discovered at Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior.

—It is not generally known that Othello was a member of the bar. He was a tawny general of Venice.

—A man has been fined $2 and locked up for five days in New Haven for stealing an umbrella. They're in a hurry for the millennium up there.

—Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, owned a $500 jackass. He was kicked in the head the other day by the brute, and his subsequent action was so decisive that there is a $500 jackass skin for sale in his town.

—According to the Calais (Me.) *Advertiser*, the circus license fee in Lewiston is $50,000 for each twenty-four hours. Shouldn't think that circuses could make very much out of that town.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Revolt of Paris.

The Cartridge Factory Explosion.

Terrible and Sickening Affair.

The Darien Exploration.

Wreck of a United States Launch.

Central America Advices

The Colombia Insurrection.

The Revolution in Guatemala.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Reported Communist Victories.

LONDON, May 19. — A despatch from Paris, dated the 18th, says the Versaillists attacked Fort Montrouge on that day. Reinforcements reached the garrison while the fighting was in progress, and the attack was not only repulsed, but several cannon were captured by the Federals.

An attack by Versailles troops on the village of Vanvres was also repulsed, and the Versaillists were beaten in the Bois de Boulogne, and before the Maillot gate. The latter has been destroyed. The Versailles flag floats over Vanvres.

BERLIN, May 19.

Prince Bismarck

leaves to-day for Frankfort, where he will meet Favre and Ponyer-Quertier, for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the treaty of peace.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Trip Round the World.

LONDON, May 19.—The steam frigate Galatea, Captain the Duke of Edinburgh, has arrived in English waters from the trip around the world.

LONDON, May 19.—The *Daily News'* special despatch gives a report that the

Versaillists Have Occupied Clichy,

and that a sharp engagement was fought at Asnieres.

It is rumored that the Versailles troops attempted to storm the Dauphine gate of Paris and were repulsed.

A Paris journal says that the

Duke de Broglie

will replace M. Favre in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs after the ratification of the treaty of peace.

The *Times'* special despatch says that the National Guards stopped the services in St. Augustine and Trinity Churches, and turned the Sisters of Mercy out of their convent.

The Federals have beaten a Versailles troop in the Zoological Gardens.

The Prussians are near Conflans l'Archeveque, in the Department of the Seine.

Details of the Cartridge Factory Explosion.

PARIS, May 18, Morning, via Boulogne, May 18, Evening.—The loss of life by the explosion of the cartridge factory on the Avenue Rapp, Champs de Mars, was mainly among women and children.

A General Rush to the Scene.

The concussion was felt throughout the city, and caused the greatest consternation. Uncertain what had occurred, thousands rushed in the direction of the columns of white smoke. The entire population seemed to be on the streets, all filled with amazement, terror, and curiosity.

I met thousands on the road to the Champs de Mars, rushing away, as if they were mad, from the scene, with their children and valuables. Some of them were helping the wounded along.

The Burning Factory.

At the head of the Avenue Rapp the scene was a terrible one. Several houses were burning, and the rattle of exploding cartridges was incessant; first there would be a brilliant blaze and then a loud explosion. From the base of the cartridge factory there shot upward a fearful mass of fire and smoke.

The Wounded and Dying.

Hundreds and thousands of cartridges, cracking and rattling, one after the other, mingled with terrific shrieks from the wounded and frightened. Nearly all those injured were women and children. The few men employed in the building were either killed or fearfully wounded. Mutilated forms were to be seen on every side groaning and writhing with agony.

Despair and Terror.

Across the great place of the Invalides, up and down the neighboring streets ran the terror-stricken multitude, shrieking out the names of mothers, wives, and sisters. I saw aged women wringing their hands in despair at the sudden and overwhelming calamity which had befallen them. Uncertainty of the situation increased the terror everywhere.

A Frightful Spectacle.

For a distance of several hundred yards your correspondent assisted in placing upon stretchers the heads, limbs, and mutilated trunks of the hapless victims of the explosion. On one body clung the scorched fragments of a hooped skirt, and on the finger of one hand was a wedding ring, showing that the unfortunate woman was a wife, and probably a mother, whose children had shared her fate.

Human Pulp.

Higher up the street was a mass of human debris. One body was scarcely more than so much pulp blackened by powder. It was altogether the most sickening spectacle that can be imagined, and caused a thrill of horror to pass through all who witnessed it.

Other Magazines in Danger.

At half-past 6 o'clock in the evening a force of cavalrymen were ordered to drive away the crowd from the vicinity, as there are several other mazazines in the neighborhood, and it was feared that the Fire Department would be unable to arrest the flames, and that they too would explode.

A Panic Feared.

All traffic on the bridges has been stopped, and a panic among the troops is feared. Requisitions have been made upon all the street cabs.

Indescribable Excitement.

As I send this despatch the excitement throughout the city is indescribable. The streets in the quarters where the explosion took place are densely crowded by men and women, who seem to have lost all control over themselves.

This Morning's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, May 19—10·30 A. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; uplands, 7½d.; Orleans, 7½d. The sales of to-day estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 106,000 bales, including for export 1900 bales, and for speculation 22,000 bales. The stock in port is 937,000 bales, including American, 562,000 bales. Receipts of the week, 58,000, including American, 25,000 bales. The actual export was 26,000 bales.

LONDON, May 19—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 93⅛; and for account, 93⅛@93⅜. U. S. bonds of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 92¾; 10-40s, 89¾.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 19—1·30 P. M.—American securities quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 19—1·30 P. M.—Wheat 12s. 6d. for California white; 11s. 3d.@11s. 6d. for No. 2 to 1 red Western spring. Receipts of wheat for three days, 20,000 quarters, including American, 15,000 quarters. Pork, 62s. 6d.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Peace Commission.

KINGSTON, Jam., May 18.—Despatches received from Panama to the 12th state that the steamer Winchester had returned with the Peace Commissioners on board. They accomplished nothing.

Three hundred rebels, under Herrara and Diaz, left David on the 29th ult. for Veraguaz, to augment

The Forces to March on Panama.

They arrived at Chorera, sixteen miles from Panama, in Montijo, on the 11th inst.

The force was 1200 strong and expected to attack the city momentarily by land. The Government was prepared for its defense with six hundred State and three hundred national troops, all well armed, and with the moral support of the community.

The Fighting

is likely to be outside the city. General Correosso has every confidence, and all was perfectly tranquil. The Government success was certain. The American Consul received yesterday three communications from Herraro, the rebel leader, defending his conduct in the

Seizure of Montijo,

and promising to protect the lives and property of foreigners. He also wrote to the President demanding the surrender of the city. The reply given was that if an attack is made on the city, not a rebel should be spared. General Correosso and the general of the national forces have issued circulars to the different consuls and agents, promising troops to protect foreigners, if necessary. The rebels control the departments of Chiriqui, Veraguaz, and Los Santos.

The American Consul at New York has consigned five hundred rifles to W. F. Kelly, at Panama. They were duly delivered by the railroad company, and deposited with the Government to arm the military. There is not a man-of-war in port, but the United States steamer Ossipee is expected daily, and the Resaca on the 19th. With the view of avoiding bloodshed General Correosso sent commissioners to the rebels last night, explaining his ability to defend the city and the impossibility of the rebels, success. No reply was received.

San Salvador Dates

to the 3d state that the peace made by the new Government is regarded as satisfactory. The Government of Nicaragua has demanded the release of ex-President Martinez, and San Salvador has complied.

Xatatuch has disappeared from Camaguaqua. His whereabouts is unknown.

Guatemala dates to the 30th state that the revolution in Los Santos was progressing slowly against Duenas, and that it is likely to cause the fall of the present Government of Guatemala for supporting him.

The Boyd Exploring Expedition

has been heard from.

Shipwreck and Suffering.

A twelve-oared launch belonging to the Resaca, and carrying the mails from Chipaqua to Panama, a distance of 120 miles, was capsized on the 18th off Chipilla Island. One man, the letters and documents, and $1000 in specie, were lost.

Lieut.-Commander Barclay left the Resaca on the 6th with four men. Calm weather prevailed until the boat cleared the Gulf of San Miguel on Thursday, when a storm came up.

On Friday the weather was fair until four o'clock in the afternoon, when a squall struck the boat, and it was capsized and emptied. The oars were recovered, and while attempting to save the mails a seaman, Charles Bramhall, sank. It was supposed he was seized by a shark, as there were plenty about the boat. After struggling with the waves for four hours the officers and men righted the boat. All hands had been in the water up to the neck. They rowed amid intense suffering twenty-four hours after the wreck, then lashed themselves to the oars and plunged into the surf.

They nearly perished, but finally reached the shore, where they found a man in a hut on the beach, and there passed the night. Next morning not a vestige of the launch was to be seen. Panama was thirty miles distant, and no conveyance. The party walked through the woods suffering from heat, exhaustion, and insects. They stopped at the house of Senor Arosemana, half way, and were kindly treated. The party arrived at Panama yesterday, when they were well cared for. Commander Barclay's coolness and courage are much praised by the seamen.

The Operations of the Expedition

are almost finished. The Resaca was awaiting the arrival of the party from the Divide, and returns to Panama in a few days. The two exploring parties met at the end of April and selected a depressed spot near Paya. After a thorough survey the lowest elevation was found to be 716 feet. In January Commander Selfridge merely reconnoitred the locality and estimated a location at the Divide with pocket compasses. The actual survey is just completed, which settles the question.

Tunnelling is Recommended.

The explorers of the Atlantic side suffered terribly from sickness, but there were no deaths. Those on the Pacific side, including the officers and doctor, are convalescent. It is expected that both parties will soon return to the steamers Guard and Resaca. The feasibility of this route is unfavorably regarded. The Guard arrives at Aspinwall on the 18th, and will sail soon for New York.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Missionary Meeting.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The Chicago branch of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church met this morning in Centenary Church, Mrs. Williams in the chair. Reports were made showing that the society consists of eight branches, with headquarters at Cambridge, Mass., New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore, and Atlanta. The last is just organized.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Visiting Firemen.

BOSTON, May 19.—The citizens of Charlestown are raising a purse of $2000 to entertain the Marshall Fire Company of Savannah, Ga., who will visit that city the next anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill.

FROM THE STATE.

The Philadelphia Building Commission.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, May 19.—The House Committee on Municipal Corporations negatived the Building Commission act again, but have not reported yet.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, May 19.—The House Committee on Municipal Corporations have agreed to report negatively the House bill suspending the operations of the Building Commission, and then submitting the question to a vote of the people.

There does not appear to have been any yeas or nays called in committee, or any decision by which an official record of the votes can be obtained.

Mr. Quigley moved to report the bill negatively, and a desultory conversation ensued. Among other statements which were made, was one by Mr. Lamon, that if this bill was negatived, a new one would be introduced into the Senate by Senator Nagle which would be satisfactory to all parties.

Mr. Starr then asked whether it would be satisfactory to the Philadelphia delegation, to which Mr. Johnston, chairman of the committee, replied that he had not heard of any such bill, but hoped such was the case.

By a *viva voce* vote, in which there appeared to be but one voice—that of Mr. Miller—in opposition, the bill was ordered to be reported negatively.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Non-Episcopal Methodist Conference.

PITTSBURG, May 19.—In the non-Episcopal Methodist Conference yesterday, the Hon. F. H. Pierpont presiding, the standing committees were appointed on legislation, missionary, Sunday-schools, etc., and a committee of five on the subject of female ordination. The financial condition of Adrian College was reported as prosperous.

The report of the Committee on Missions showed those of the conference were almost self-supporting.

The report of the Publishing Committee showed careful management of the financial affairs of the Book Concern.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Legislation to inquire whether a change from the Methodist Protestant to the Methodist Church requires more particular statement of the steps to bring about the result, with the view to fully assist in the litigation relative to the Church property.

The Allegheny Commandery of

Knights Templar

will leave this city on the 31st to start on an extensive European tour. Forty-six knights from this city form the party, and will be met in New York by others. The proposed tour will occupy four months.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Cotton very firm; middling upland, 15⅞c.; middling Orleans, 16⅛c.; sales 2000 bales. Flour a shade firmer; sales 14,000 barrels State at $5·90@6·90; Ohio at $6·30@7; Western at $5·80@7·25; Southern at $6·75@9. Wheat very firm but quiet; new spring, $1·57; winter red and amber Western, $1·65@1·68. Corn steady; sales 29,000 bushels mixed Western at 76@78c. Oats firm; sales 21,000 bushels Western at 68@71c. Beef unchanged. Pork steady. Lard unchanged. Whisky firm at 93c.

THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE.

Captain Hall's New Expedition Now Fitting Out.

In the early part of last year the Arctic traveller and explorer, Captain C. E. Hall, returned to this port from the Polar regions, in the Ansell Gibbs, a large whaling vessel, after having spent several years of almost unparalleled danger and hardship in endeavoring to discover the northwest passage. Unforeseen circumstances led him to give up very reluctantly his search sooner than he had anticipated. On his return, with the aid of several influential gentlemen, he succeeded in securing from the Government a vessel, together with ample means to fit out another expedition. This vessel is a splendid craft of four hundred tons measurement, schooner-rigged, with most powerful engines. Every improvement which could be suggested by her brave commander and various other Arctic *voyageurs* has been perfected in order to make her as worthy and comfortable as possible for her dangerous and daring exploit. She has been named the Polaria, and will carry twenty-five hands, including Dr. Hermann Bissels, who accompanied the German expedition last year, and several other scientific gentlemen.

The Polaria is at present on the Government slip at Washington, where her fittings are being completed and her stores taken in. She will start early in June. She will proceed to St. John's, Newfoundland, where she will recoal, from which point she will steer around the north and northwestern shore of Labrador, through Hudson's Strait and Fox's Channel, and, if possible, advance east of King William's Land; thence across Davis' Strait to the Island of Disco, on the west coast of Greenland, where it is supposed the expedition will "winter," occupying their time in trading with the natives and gaining all the practical information possible. In the spring they will pass up Baffin's Bay, west of Greenland, to Smith's Sound, the seeming extremity of which is supposed to be between four and five hundred miles from the Pole, which distance will be accomplished in sledges. The captain and his experienced officers and crew are most sanguine of their success.

Two Esquimaux Indians, a male and female, have been engaged, and are now in Washington, awaiting the departure of the expedition. The party will be absent from two to four years, and it is to be hoped their perseverance will be rewarded by the discovery of the long-sought object.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Finletter.

James Morris pleaded guilty to an assault and battery upon Arthur W. Shaw. Fined $10 and costs.

The Wilson-Smith Difficulty.

The shooting affray between Thomas Wilson and George Washington Smith came up this morning. There are five bills, the charges being crossed. The first one taken up was that of George W. Smith, charging Wilson with an assault and battery with intent to kill.

The prosecutor testified that on the 15th of March in the evening he heard that Wilson had threatened to shoot his brother Benjamin, and that he then went to Wilson's house to learn why he did so; Wilson came to the door with a revolver in his hand; and that frightening witness, he said he had a warrant for him from Alderman Shoemaker; Wilson said he would not go before any other alderman, and then went with witness to the alderman's office; witness left him near the Alderman's office, and Wilson entered it; he soon came out and shot witness in the face, in the right lung, in the left side, and in the left breast; two of the balls still remain in his body; witness had no warrant for Wilson's arrest; Mike Glennan was the only one with witness; after Wilson had shot him the first time, witness, who was unarmed, followed him up, Wilson retreating and firing the other shots; Wilson then ran into the office of Alderman Shoemaker, and witness followed and closed with him in the office and got him down, and then Alderman Shoemaker and his wife pulled him off and placed him on a chair, and one of the balls was then extracted.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Treaty Investigation.

Army and Navy Orders

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Treaty Investigation.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Charges having been made in various quarters that the copy of the Treaty of Washington which found its way into the newspapers was given out either by Senator Morton of Senator Fenton, both of those gentlemen arose in the Senate to-day and stated that they were ready to go before the special committee of the Senate and be examined on the subject. It was suggested that all the senators were furnished with copies in advance by the State Department.

The Senate went into executive session. The understanding is, however, that all the Senators who had advance copies will voluntarily go before the committee to explain what they did with them. This fact only complicates the case more, for the general belief is that the treaty got out through some Senator's copy having been stolen. Many Senators now express regret that the matter was started, and that it has been pushed so far. It is the intention of the chairman of the committee to go ahead and investigate the manner in which the protocol got out. The Senate has finally gone to work on the treaty, and it is thought will go on with it until it is disposed of.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Army Orders.

Major N. Michler, upon being relieved on the 1st of June by Major O. E. Babcock of the charge of public grounds and buildings in this District, will proceed to the Military Division of the Pacific, where he will relieve Major N. Bowen as Engineer officer on the staff of Major-General Schofield. Major Bowen will report for duty with the Board of Engineers for fortifications upon the Pacific coast in San Francisco.

Naval Orders.

Captain J. C. Williams is ordered to command the naval station at Mound City. Chief Engineer Thos. Williamson is detached from the North Atlantic fleet and placed on sick leave.

A statement showing the

Receipts from the Sale of Internal Revenue Adhesive Stamps

from July, 1869, to May 18, 1870, gives a total of $18,986,484·19; and from July, 1870, to May 18, 1871, $12,922,185·36, a falling off on the receipts in the past period of $1,063,298·83.

Internal Revenue Supplies.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—After the 1st of July next the Internal Revenue officers through the country will be directly supplied with stationery from the Treasury Department, the same as is now the case with the sub-treasurers, customs officers, and others; the supplies therefore will not be furnished immediately from the contractor.

Internal Revenue Receipts

to-day, $350,642.

Subscriptions to the new loan, $100,000.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 19—10 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The weather remains without material change on the Pacific coast and Rocky Mountains stations. Clear weather has very generally prevailed east of the Rocky Mountains. The barometer has fallen slightly in the Mississippi valley, and decidedly so on the lakes, and probably more so in the extreme Northwest. The area of highest pressure has moved slowly southeastward, and is now central on the Chesapeake Bay, with light winds on the Atlantic coast, and fresh southwest and southwest winds in the interior and on the lakes. The temperature has fallen since Thursday morning in the Southern States, and has risen in the Eastern States to Iowa. Partially cloudy weather prevails from Lake Erie to Michigan.

Probabilities.—It is probable that pleasant weather will continue in the Southern and Middle States, with light winds, and that the barometer will continue to fall on the Upper Lakes, with brisk southwest winds.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Prize-Fight.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Billy Donnelly and Arthur Chambers are matched to fight within two months for $2500 a side and the feather-weight championship of America.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, May 19.—The House bill repealing the act of April, 1844, imposing a tax of 2 per cent. on official salaries was reported from the committee favorably.

Mr. Davis introduced a bill incorporating the Pennsylvania Iron Company.

Mr. Connell one incorporating the Merchants' Association of Philadelphia, having for its objects the protection of members, for the advancement of their interests, for the collection of debts, and for other purposes. This bill was passed.

Mr. Randall one providing that act of May, 1871, relative to the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Company, should not apply only to suit pending with the Reading Railroad Company, or permit them to interfere with the lines of that company.

Mr. Brodhead, one authorizing the Commissioners of Carbon county to increase the county tax. Passed.

Mr. Billingfelt introduced a joint resolution providing for amending the Constitution so that the State Treasurers shall be elected by the people.

Mr. White introduced a resolution providing for final adjournment on Tuesday next at noon, which was defeated by a party vote.

Mr. Buckalew said that he expected to call up the House resolution on the subject during the day.

Mr. Billingfelt moved that the committee of conference on the Appropriation bill be instructed to write out the changes made by the committee, which motion was voted down by 10 to 18.

House.

The private calendar of Tuesday was resumed, Messrs. Reyburn and Dumbell objected off Senate bill to lay out and open a State road in Philadelphia.

Messrs. Hewitt and Stone objected off Senate bill incorporating the Darby Gas Company.

Messrs. McGowan, Duffy, Quigley, and others objected off Senate bill transferring the proceeds arising from taxes of the several counties of this Commonwealth, and providing more efficient means for collecting the same.

Messrs. Josephs and Hagar objected to Senate bill authorizing twenty-five additional Notaries Public in Philadelphia.

Messrs. Hagar, White, and others objected to Senate bill providing for the payment of damages for the military use of the Jones Hotel property in Philadelphia.

Objections to Darby Gas bill were withdrawn.

House bill incorporating the Petroleum Bank, to be located at Philadelphia, passed finally.

House bill incorporating the West End Bank, Philadelphia, passed finally.

House bill providing for the payment of the expenses of delegates from the several States to arrange for the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia, passed finally.

House bill relating to the Court of Nisi Prius at Philadelphia, providing for the election of an additional judge, passed finally.

Senate bill authorizing the Harrowgate and Plank Road Land Company to sell and convey certain real estate and confirming former sales passed finally.

The bill to confirm the title of Samuel Parmer and others to an island or bar in the river Delaware passed finally.

Senate bill incorporating the Darby Gas Company passed finally.

Senate bill supplementary to an act to ratify and confirm the charter of the incorporation of the Atlantic Petroleum Storage Company, and to confer additional powers on said corporation, approved September 8, 1865, to prevent accidents by the burning of oil. Passed finally.

House bill incorporating the Pennsylvania Subsidy Company was objected off.

House supplement to an act relating to the manufacture and storage of petroleum in Philadelphia, approved March 24, 1865, extending the boundaries of the same north of Meore street, passed finally.

House bill authorizing the Councils of Philadelphia to open Meadow street, in the Twenty-third ward passed finally.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—Cotton firmer but not quotably higher; we quote middling uplands at 15½c.; low middlings, 14½@14¾c. Flour in good demand and unchanged. Wheat firmer; Ohio and Indiana, $1·68@1·68. Corn scarce and firm; white Southern, 76@78c.; yellow Southern, 75@77c.; mixed Western, 73@75c. Oats dull at 61@65c. Mess Pork dull at $17·50@18. Bacon quiet and weak; shoulders, 7¼c.; rib sides, 9½c.; clear rib, 10c.; sugar-cured hams, 16@16½c. Lard quiet at 11½@12c. Whisky firm at 95c.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

A Sea Seal on the Burlington Flats.

BURLINGTON, N. J., May 19.—Yesterday morning about ten o'clock some men fishing about a mile and a half above Burlington came suddenly on a singular water animal, and tried to catch it with their nets. Failing to do so, they drove the animal on the flats and shot it. After a close examination they found it to be a sea seal, weighing about 500 pounds. It now lies in an old boat-house about a mile above Burlington.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Indians Captured, Etc.

SANTA FE, May 19.—The *New Mexican* learns by official advices from Major Clendenin, of the 8th Cavalry, in charge of the scouting parties near Fort Bascom, of the capture of 700 cattle, 57 beeves, 10 ponies, and 22 Indians. The scouting parties were sent for the purpose of breaking up the traffic which is carried on with the Comanche Indians. The Indians captured claim to be Pueblos, but it is thought they are Kiowas.

Alfonso Martinez was killed within 1½ miles of Pinos Altos, and 200 head of sheep run off belonging to Carlos Herrera.

FROM THE STATE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Coal Regions.

HYDE PARK, Pa., May 19.—At a meeting held here this morning it was voted to resume work by a large majority, and will resume at once at the company's offer.

CONGRESS.

Extraordinary Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock. There not more than twenty-four members present at the opening of the proceedings.

Mr. Harlan remarked that it appeared from the discussion yesterday and day before that certain advance copies of what purported to be the treaty of Washington were communicated to members of the Senate before the official document was communicated to this body on the 10th inst.

The Vice-President reminded the Senator that the Senate had not yet promulgated the fact that any such treaty had been communicated to the Senate.

Mr. Harlan begged pardon. He thought that the Senate by its recent proceedings had so declared.

Mr. Sumner said the resolutions adopted yesterday in open Senate advertised to the world that the Senate had in its possession the official copies of the treaty.

Mr. Harlan remarked that it had been stated in debate that certain papers had been privately communicated in limited number to Senators, and that the text of those papers was similar to the papers printed in the confidence of the Senate.

It was also stated that the Assistant Secretary of State had informed the committee of the exact number of copies printed by the Department of State, and was able to account for the disposition or each of them. It was also said by members of the Committee on Investigation, that if they were permitted to proceed in the line they had adopted, the disclosure of the document would be traced to a certain member of the Senate. He supposed every one knew that the Committee on Foreign Relations are in confidential terms with the State Department, and that if be Senators had copies the members of that committee were furnished with them.

They all concurred with him in the opinion that it would be proper to call each Senator who was supposed to have had an advance copy of the paper, that he might be examined before the committee. He made the suggestion in order to relieve the delicacy of any Senator in the matter. The members of that committee, as far as he had conferred with them, regarded this as a thing proper to be done.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) suggested that there were several other copies furnished outside of those placed in the hands of the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Therefore the examination should be extended to all Senators who had obtained advance copies. Several voices, "Certainly, that should be done."

Mr. Fenton said:—I am glad my friend from the committee (Mr. Harlan) has made the request that Senators who were furnished with advance copies of the Treaty of Washington should be submitted by the investigation committee, with a view to their vindication, as it affords me an opportunity to make a statement, and to suggest for myself, and so far as I have a right for others, that every member of the Senate may appear before this committee for the same purpose. I read from the *Patriot* of this city, in an article referring to this investigation, as follows:—"During the last two days Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Conkling have been bold in declaring that if the Senate would insist upon its rights and exert its authority the committee would fasten the responsibility upon a Senator, and they had not hesitated in a semi-public manner almost to point to Mr. Fenton, saying in the language of Nathan to David, 'Thou art the man.'" If the Senator from New York, and the Senator from Wisconsin were present, I should ask them to state to the Senate whether in an official, semi-official, or any other manner, they had made a statement or insinuation that would warrant such publication. But although they were out of their seats at this moment, I cannot allow the occasion to pass without saying a word. I will simply state the facts. I arrived here on Wednesday, the 10th inst. I was not favored with an advance copy of the treaty, nor did I have or see an advance copy, or any other copy, except as it was read at the Secretary's desk, until Thursday afternoon about 3 o'clock, when the Senate copy was placed in my hands, full ten hours after it appeared in the *Tribune*. Therefore the thought by any one having for information as members of the committee had, that I had anything to do with or any knowledge of the disclosure to the *Tribune*, would have been entirely unwarranted by the circumstances and most unkind. The insinuation, without the least shadow of justified suspicion, that I had anything to do with it would have been as cowardly as base. The positive charge would have been no less infamous than wanton and ridiculous. I am free to say that I should not thus characterize the matter had it not come to me from other source than the *Patriot* that an attempt had been made to connect me in some way with this transaction. In conclusion, I beg to ask that every Senator have the opportunity to appear before the committee and vindicate himself under such forms and solemnities as the committee may prescribe.

Mr. Harlan moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the executive business.

Mr. Morton said he desired to make a statement. He had been informed of an attempt to connect his name with a violation of the obligation of secrecy.

Mr. Trumbull was sorry the chairman of the investigating committee was not present, but as a member of that committee he desired to say that so far as the examination had proceeded there was no information from any source pointing to or indicating that any Senator had furnished a copy of the treaty. No one had said or intimated before the committee that either the Senator from New York, or the Senator from Indiana, or any other Senator had given to any outside party a copy of the treaty.

Mr. Sumner, as a member of the select committee, confirmed Mr. Trumbull's statement.

Mr. Morton remarked that the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Carpenter), the chairman of the committee, had stated in the most pointed and significant manner that objection had been made to the examination, apparently from fear of exposure, and that if it were allowed to go on some Senator would certainly be implicated.

Mr. Trumbull repeated that nothing of the kind appeared before the committee.

Mr. Morton resumed, saying that one Senator intimated that the copy came from him (Mr. Morton). As he at the proper time would be prepared to make a full showing, he would now cast no himself by saying that the intimation was an atrocious and cowardly falsehood. There was not a circumstance of which he had knowledge that could sustain it. It was made out of the whole cloth.

The Vice-President remarked that the Senator was not now in his seat.

Mr. Morton said he did not intimate that the Senator originated the story. It had been told to him. He hoped that all the Senators would be questioned before the committee, when he could make a full statement. He desired to do so.

Mr. Sumner said there was no testimony before the committee in the remotest degree sustaining such allegation.

Mr. Wilson remarked that he saw in the *Chronicle* a statement to the effect that an advance copy of the treaty was placed in his hands, and he wished merely to say that he had not been furnished with an advance copy. He received his copy on Thursday, the day after the treaty was transmitted, in the afternoon, at the same time copies were delivered to other Senators.

Mr. Edmunds said that this scene illustrated the propriety of continuing the examination of witnesses until they tell the truth. If the witnesses tell the truth they would all know where the treaty came from, and Senators would be exonerated or not, as the case might be. They never would know the truth until somebody was obliged to tell.

Mr. Morton remarked that the suspicion was directed against him on this floor. He was not to be driven from doing what was right because of an intimation from a Senator.

Mr. Edmunds thought he had heard intimations in a good many quarters referring to more than one Senator.

Mr. Howe voted in favor of the investigation. As one member of the Senate, he never heard a hint leading him to suspect that any Senator was implicated, nor did he suspect any Senator.

The Senate then went into executive session on the treaty.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Stocks very strong. Money easy at 4 per cent. Gold, 113⅛. 6-20s, 1862, cp., 111¾; do. 1864, cp., 111½; do. 1865, cp., 111¾; do. 1865, new, 114; do. 1867, 114; do. 1868, 114¼; 10-40s, 110¾; Virginia 6s, new, 73; Missouri 6s, 95½; Canton Co., 84½; Cumberland preferred, 32; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 99½; Erie, 34; Reading, 114⅝; Adams Express, 82½; Michigan Central, 123⅜; Michigan Southern, 113; Illinois Central, 126½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 127¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 115½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99; Western Union Telegraph, 60.

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, May 19.—Wheat market steady; No. 1, $1·33½; No. 2, $1·30½. Received, 83,000 bushels. Shipped, 33,000 bushels. Freights, 5½@10.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

POLITICAL PRECEDENTS.

From the N. Y. Nation.

An article which recently appeared in the Buffalo *Express* draws an elaborate comparison between the Fugitive Slave Law and the so-called Ku-klux bill, and justifies the latter statute by the precedent set in the former. The Fugitive Slave Law, it says, was an extreme measure in the direction of centralization; it recognized no limit to the power of the United States Government; it overrode the sovereignty of the States; it authorized the use of the military arm; it extinguished the writ of habeas corpus—and all to protect the slaveholder in his rights of property. The Ku-klux bill, it urges, adopts the same measures, and calls into action the same forces, but with a far different object. It also acknowledges no limit to the power of the United States Government, and overrides the sovereignty of the States, but only to protect citizens in their lives, in their freedom of action and opinion, and in all their privileges and immunities. We shall not discuss the position thus briefly sketched, but simply use it as the text for a few observations which it plainly suggests upon the danger of political precedents.

The writer in the *Express* is so carried away by the comparison he has made between the atrocious design of the earlier statute and the beneficial object of the present law, that he fails to perceive the double nature and retroactive force of his own argument, which is, indeed, a two-edged weapon, wounding friend and foe alike. This argument, in a nutshell, is as follows:—Twenty-one years ago the party in power violated the spirit of the Constitution in order to protect property in slaves; therefore we, who are the special champions of liberty and equal rights, may in like manner and by like means violate the spirit of the Constitution in order to protect life and personal security. Two precedents have thus been established in favor of the same measures of violation, although with very different designs. Do not the *Express*, and all other advocates of this legislation, perceive that, when the party which was in power twenty-one years ago, or its legitimate political descendants, shall again control the Government, it will find in this identical example and in this reasoning ample authority for some future fugitive slave law—ample authority by which to defend any usurpations of power for purposes as unlawful and wicked as those sought to be accomplished by the Force bill are proper and just? The doctrine that evil may be done that good may come has always found subtle apologists. It has often been invoked by statesmen in the administration of public affairs, but invariably with disastrous consequences. Bad political precedents are dangerous in any form of government, but are emphatically so in a government which is restrained by an organic law, whose observance must be to a great extent voluntary, or compelled more by the moral force of public opinion than by material sanctions. A bad political precedent, set up for a worthy, desirable, and beneficial end, is, in the long run, more dangerous than a similar precedent established for an improper, unjust, and immoral end.

Thus the Force bill which Congress has just passed carries with it the possibilities of more and greater evil consequences than were involved in the provisions of the Fugitive Slave law. A legislation which not only violates the organic law and the elementary principles of political science, but also aims at a final result which is in itself iniquitous, finds few supporters beyond the ranks of those whose immediate interests are subserved. The common sense of justice is outraged, and an opposition at once springs up which continually gathers strength until it finally becomes successful. On the other hand, a legislation which violates the organic law and the elementary principles of political science, but for a worthy, desirable, and beneficial end, at once finds supporters among large classes of good citizens, who, in their anxiety to reach the final result, shut their eyes to the impreper nature of the way and the means. The people gradually grow accustomed to the principle embodied in the unlawful exercise of authority; their opinions are reflected by the Legislature and by the Courts, until in time the measure becomes a part of the settled administrative policy of the country, and may be used as the base of a new departure.

This process is illustrated by the history of the legal-tender enactment. Prior to the war, no lawyer, nor even an intelligent citizen, would have hesitated a moment in pronouncing against the validity of such a statute. It was adopted as an experiment under the supposition that it was absolutely necessary. The people have acquiesced and the courts have sustained it, and for aught that appears it may remain a permanent feature of our financial system. But it contains the assertion of a power in Congress to break up and destroy all private contracts and personal obligations, and leaves no safeguard against the exercise of such a power. In this very process lies the great danger which must always accompany the kind of legislation we are describing. When, in the course of time, other measures identical in principle, but seeking to effect some unworthy and immoral objects, are proposed and passed by those who confessedly base their action upon the precedent already set, the better citizens will find themselves estopped from making any opposition; their mouths will be shut, or at least all the force will be taken from their arguments, and their remonstrances will be unheeded. In public as well as in private life, with political communities as well as with individuals, bad practices to accomplish good results must inevitably end in total demoralization, in an entire destruction of the practical distinctions between right and wrong.

It ought not to be necessary to remind any one that the good and wise and virtuous will not always control the administration of public affairs; there must be changes and vast oscillations. We may be sure that when the evil-disposed, the dishonest, and the wicked obtain power, they will successfully push to a terrible extremity the precedents which their predecessors have established for them. The very central idea of a constitutional form of government, and the final reason for the adoption of a written organic law, certain and fixed in all its features, is that restraints may be placed upon the acts of good and bad rulers alike, so that the unwise measures done by the former for a worthy end may not be adopted by the latter and perverted to an evil purpose. Were the wise and good always to be in power, there might be little danger that the rights and liberties of individual citizens would ever be infringed. The Government might be paternal and protecting. It is enough to say that our institutions were founded upon no such absurd and impossible assumption. They recognize the certainty of constant changes in society and in those who for the time being control society, and have established safeguards intended to protect the people from any possible consequeaces of these social and political revolutions.

The danger from bad political precedents which we are pointing out is not imaginary. It already lifts itself in imposing proportions, and we stand face to face with it. The events of the past two years show beyond a doubt that as fast as the Democratic party has obtained power in the States, it has been quick to apprehend the nature and force of the precedents which a Republican Congress has repeatedly set for its study and imitation. When the same party reaches the position of ascendancy throughout the nation and grasps the reins of the General Government, we may expect a series of legislative measures, terrible perhaps in their results, but each finding an example and a counterpart in some existing statute. The House of Representatives first used the process of impeachment as a means of punishing a political opponent, and with the avowed purpose of achieving a party success. State legislatures have been eager to copy both the act and the motive; and impeachment, which the Constitution designed as the last sanction by which the discretion of executive and judicial officers might be restrained within just limits, may be considered in future as an ordinary and ready instrument in the hands of a party majority to accomplish partisan ends; nay, the acts of the Arkansas Legislature during the past winter have covered this most solemn proceeding with an odium from which it can hardly be rescued. How meek and tame were the Republican protests against the removal of Governor Holden, compared with the thunders which would have been uttered had it not been for the attempt to get rid of Mr. Johnson. Again, the "previous question," which was invented to cut off a factious opposition and to put an end to a discussion which had already been exhaustive, has for several years been used as a whip to gather in and control a party majority and as a gag to stifle all debate. The retribution has already begun in several of the States, and will some time doubtless be consummated upon the floor of the House. The appeal to the public made during the past winter by Republican members of the Indiana Legislature who had resigned was throughout a curious document, but no portion of it was more curious or more refreshing than that which bitterly complained of the tyranny of the Democratic majority in the use of the previous question, and in the prohibition of debate upon matters of the highest importance to the State. A vision of Thaddeus Stevens ought to have appeared to the writer of this address and to have stayed his hand as he penned the inconsistent complaint. The readiness with which the New York Assembly rejected the claims of Mr. Twombly and seated a Democratic member in his place, finds many a parallel in the acts of recent Congresses, and the process will probably be repeated upon a larger field.

We have already said that the Ku-klux bill itself may perhaps be made the precedent for some future fugitive slave law, or for some other statute which shall equally violate the Constitution, political science, and good morals. The suggestion was reasonable, and its accomplishment is not at all improbable. If the Democratic party should come into power, it is certainly within the range of possibilities that it should endeavor to uphold and sustain the liquor interest by Congressional legislation directed against State prohibitory and license laws. Such a measure could be easily patterned after the present Force bill; the State laws could be declared void; the States enacting and sustaining them could be described as "abridging the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States," and as "denying to persons the equal protection of the laws;" interference with the free manufacture and sale of liquors could be pronounced a crime punishable by the national courts, and resistance could be overawed and put down by the military. In favor of the legality of all this an argument might easily be made, plausible enough at least for all those who should desire to be convinced. The United States is bound and has full authority to protect its citizens in all their rights and privileges; the right to acquire, use, and dispose of property is as sacred as the right to life or liberty, and, equally with the latter, demands protection from the General Government; intoxicating liquors are the subjects of property, which draws after it all the incidents of complete ownership; the fourteenth amendment has made the way clear for Congress to interfere; and the State laws which wholly prohibit or partially restrain the free use and traffic in this species of property, are directly opposed to the wholesome provisions of that amendment. This principle has already received the judicial sanction and support of one of the advanced members of the United Statos Supreme Court. Mr. Justice Bradley has declared a statute of Louisiana null and void which incorporated a company for receiving and slaughtering animals, and gave it certain privileges and immunities which were denied to all others engaged in the same business. According to that learned Judge, the fourteenth amendment was aimed at all State laws which abridge the rights and privileges of citizens as such, and under its benign protection are included not only the rights to life, liberty, and property, but also what he magnificently called "the sacred right of labor."

If we should object, as we certainly should, that the whole matter of the manufacture, use, and sale of intoxicating liquors was within the purview of police regulation, and that the subject of internal police was committed exclusively to the State authorities, we should be met by the ready answer that all this might once have been true, but that the Fourteenth Amendment, as construed by a preceding Congress, had swept within the domain of national legislation the function of personal protection, and that such protection could not stop at life, liberty, and opinion, but must be extended to property. Such would be the logical result—not to say the *reductio ad absurdum*—of a "centralism of liberty," an "imperialism of equal rights." The Democratic party has long been the champion of the liquor interests; it derives a large portion of its support from those engaged in the traffic; it has uniformly opposed all prohibitory laws; and if it should ever come into power, what is more natural than to expect that the influence which has been so prominent in its councils should be equally controlling in its legislation?

MRS. GENERAL SHERMAN AND THE WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Another very satisfactory recommendation for General Sherman for the Presidency is the fact that his wife is leading the great conservative movement of women against the fantastic doctrines of the long-haired and socialistic agitators for female suffrage. Ably seconded by Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren and Miss Catharine Beecher, she has made a vigorous onslaught upon the works of the agitators worthy of Old Tecumseh himself at Atlanta. By her addresses and petitions to Congress upon the subject she has cut a swath in the enemy's ranks paralleled only by the fiery swaths that Sherman cut in his march down to the sea. While continuing her good work through petitions and remonstrances, she does not fail to call in the aid of the press, and now publishes a new paper called the *True Woman*, devoted mainly to the advocacy of the anti-woman suffrage movement. Thus she brings up her heavy reinforcements at the critical moment and fills up the gap in the line as Sherman filled it with his 15th Corps at Vicksburg; and doubtless we shall soon hear of her cornering the enemy, compelling his surrender and then offering him generous terms, as Sherman did with Joe Johnston in North Carolina. She has entered on a heavy campaign, and bids fair to conduct it with the relentless vigor that belongs to the name of Sherman.

Some time ago we discoursed to the women's rights women on the true right of suffrage, which they already possess, and which they seem anxious to barter for the meretricious right of casting the actual ballot. We instanced the commendable action of Mrs. General Logan in securing the election of her husband to the United States Senate merely in showing, by her genial hospitality, her excellent manners, and the brightness of her home, how much credit she would reflect upon the honest and sagacious Illinois farmers who chose her to represent them in the social Senatorial circle in Washington. We instanced Blanche Butler, who guided her father's great influence, and Vinnie Ream, who moved a Congress to sympathy and an appropriation. Mrs. General Sherman now comes forward as even a higher representative of this true womanly principle of woman's suffrage. Her pronunciamento against the American Communists is as great a master stroke of statesmanship as the General's exposure of the Ku-klux myth. She aims to secure peace and tranquility in the social circle, and he to insure it in our political and commercial highways. She strikes at a social dragon, he at a political bugbear. She is conservative socially; he politically. She would make an excellent lady of the White House; he an excellent President. Thus moving together, hand in hand, under the banner of conservatism and on the unalterable principles of opposition to Communist problems and radical encroachments, General Sherman and Mrs. Sherman present themselves—the most available candidates for the White House that the Democratic party can ever hope to enter for the race in 1872.

GERMAN-AMERICANS.

From the N. Y. World.

The *Times* says:—

"When the *World* gives the German-Americans the cry of 'States rights' now, it happily forgets that the watchword of the liberals in Germany is a 'united federal government, with strong powers,' and that the 'reaction' have inscribed on their banners 'States rights' and the independence of local communities. No people have felt the evils of local independence, and of the constant oppressions of small States, like the Germans. They have more fear of extreme individualization or separation of community than of an overweening federal power. They see in this country that a terrible civil war like ours, and a grand act of national emancipation, necessarily involve some abnormal and semi-military measures, for the sake of preserving the peace of the country and protecting the freed slaves. It is not the Ku-klux bill which has separated the New York Germans from the Republican party, but far other matters, not so important, perhaps, but which possess great weight in the view of Germans."

But when are the "semi-military measures" to end?

The *Times* misestimates the intelligence of German-Americans when by the proffer of free tobacco and free lager beer it undertakes to divert their attention from the commanding topics their countryman, Carl Schurz, places before their eyes. They know what is really going on in Germany and here. They see clearly that Bismarck has no thought of prostrating the local rights of Bavaria or Wurtemberg at the feet of Berlin, as Missouri and New York are now at the mercy of Washington. In Germany the sovereigns of the separate confederated States and the States themselves have rights which Prussia dare not attempt to take away. In the upper house of the legislative department the members are in fact delegates, and in effect they vote as *States*. The new Constitution of Germany is, like our own, strong for foreign operations—"*E pluribus unum*"—but in purely community affairs it recognizes the wisdom and necessity of local self-government. It is a sensible combination of State independence and aggregate strength. But what would the fatherland say to a law of the Federal Assembly at Berlin which proposed to authorize Emperor William to punish in Bavaria offenses against the laws of that kingdom, as our Ku-klux law endeavors to enable Grant to apply, by his army and navy, *in* New York the laws of New York, whenever he sees fit to think the rights of a citizen of the United States are endangered? German-Americans know full well that the danger now in this country is not from excess of centrifugal force. More than that, they feel that civil liberty, religious liberty, and personal liberty, each and all, are safer in this country with the States powerful in such things, than with a Washington master. They look back to the era of the fugitive slave law, and observe the tendency of national power then while the States moved in an opposite direction. In respect to African-Americans Congress to-day runs wildly in one direction, but in the coming day its current may run as fiercely in another course. German-Americans see that if Know-Nothingism were to spring up again, or religious hate, and get possession of Congress there would be no security for them, with State rights prostrated as they are by the Ku-klux law. They see and hear that it is among the wild schemes of the political reform association, of which the *Times* is organ and Mr. Evarts the decorative orator, to bring the Federal Government from Washington into this city to put down what is called *local* mismanagement. The property of a citizen of the United States is taken from him by Jim Fisk or some one else in New York—possibly Tweed—without "due process of law," in violation of the fourteenth amendment, and the State courts are unable or unwilling to punish the offenders. Hence Grant enters with his army commanded by Sheridan fresh from the *entourage* of imperialism! Such is the logic of Mr. Evarts' new political associates! If the State and city of New York venture to take steps looking to a vindication of their rights, then "corruption" is the watchword and reply of Republican conspirators!

ETHICS AND ECCLESIASTICS.

From Theodore Tilton's Golden Age.

Some of our denominational exchanges condemn Professor Seeley's admirable lectures, recently republished here, for their insidious infidelity. Their heresy is counted all the more dangerous because covered with the garb and semblance of faith. Their polished phrase and professed fealty to religion blind the very elect to the subtle elements of unbelief lurking in and diffused through them. They are as much more fatal than the bold denials of Voysey, Colenso, and Parker as the keen rapier wreathed in roses is more death-dealing than the blunt broadsword brandished high in air. And the ground of this censure is that he makes anything but complimentary strictures upon the Church for neglecting to teach those essential moralities upon which the welfare and happiness of individuals and the world depend.

Professor Seeley's statements relate to ecclesiastical parties in England Those who draw a sharp line between the saved and the unsaved, the Church and the world, religious beliefs and sacraments that are saving, and "mere morality"—which is well enough in church-members, but not essential to salvation and very dangerous for the unconverted to have—of course, take no pains to indoctrinate their congregations with ethical principles and create a sound and healthy moral sentiment in the community. And only the Broad-Church party in the Establishment, with a small body of dissenters, are sufficiently emancipated from the old theology to regard all human beings as equally children of God, and subject to moral laws that are equally binding upon all men. The average Englishman looks to his church for religion merely, and a religion well-nigh destitute of moral elements, and gets his ethical ideas from the press. And this is the reason that the Church is so little of a moral force in the nation, and has already lost its hold upon the best minds.

The same thing is essentially true in this country. If the line between the Church and the world is less broadly marked than in former days, it still exists, and the chief business of the minister is to recruit the former from the territory of the latter. His work is not to teach ethics but to save souls, and to save them by some other means than the morality which is the essence and outcome of genuine religion and an essential element of true manliness. He labors to make converts, not to create a climate so congenial to what is best and noblest in human nature that society will blossom with graces and produce the richest and rarest virtues. In his view, morality has nothing to do with soul-saving. Though well enough in its way, and a convenient thing to have, it is not essential to salvation. According to the most popular preacher in America, it is, at best, a beam too short to bridge the stream that separates earth from heaven. Morality is admirable for the saints, but dangerous for the unconverted, who are constantly tempted to trust to it for salvation. The more moral men are, the more are they satisfied with morality and the less likely to accept the doctrinal and sacramental expedients for the saving of souls, and the better the world the worse for the Church.

The inevitable consequence is that, with a few noble exceptions, the pulpits ring all possible changes on the doctrines and sacraments they regard as essential to salvation after death, and spend their force in recruiting churches and building up denominations, while the great common moralities on which individual sanity as well as sanctity depend, which are the foundation of public welfare and prosperity, are dropped into a secondary and merely incidental place, if not decried as "beggarly elements" and "filthy rags." Doctrines and sacraments sit at the ecclesiastical feast, and ethics are left to pick up the crumbs that fall from the table. The practical result of this policy is that the streets of all our cities are mined with vices and honey-combed with pitfalls; business has become another name for gambling; politics, as represented in "the rings," is an organized conspiracy to rob the people; the domestic life of our country is demoralized; the churches are the hiding-places of extortioners and hypocrites; and a man escorts a woman in the street car after dark at the peril of his life.

The majority of ecclesiastics seem to forget that the saving of souls in the next world is God's business, while it is their business to make souls worth the saving. Those who have caught a glimpse of better things do not preach morality because they know so little about it. A knowledge of ethics is not considered a necessary part of the intellectual furniture of a popular minister; he confounds morals with deportment, and, filling his quiver with theological proof-texts, brushes the subject aside. He fails to see, what Kant showed long ago, that the only impregnable ground of faith in God and immortality, as against the subtle speculations and scientific activities of the age, is this of indestructible moral obligations. If the Church has any meaning and use in modern society, if it stands for any permanent reality and essential element in our new civilization, it is the representative of those moral verities, laws, and obligations that are as indestructible as human nature, and the unalterable conditions of human good. For morality is not that meagre and pinched affair that ignorant priests have represented it—merely a thing of the hands, a matter of propriety, a set of manners, a sort of Lord Chesterfield etiquette with a little more sanctimony in look and severity in tone. It relates to all human relations. It covers all human duties. It reaches to the bottom of the heart and the top of the life. It concerns all human thoughts and feelings as well as actions. It goes wherever the word Ought goes, and covers all that means and reaches to. Religion and the Church rest at last upon morals. A religion without morality is air without oxygen, or a body without bone or blood.

One reason of the immense defection from the Church, and that it has lost so much of its former hold on the brain and heart of our people, is because ecclesiastics have ignored ethics, taught religion without morality, and tried to build up sacraments, dogmas, and denominations without regard to the interests of mankind, if not at the expense of the world. The only way by which they can recover the ground they have lost, and make the Church the power it might and ought to be in American society, is a fresh and bold inculcation of morality. Sydney Smith suggested that the only way to avoid railroad accidents was to compel the directors to ride in the front car. It is perhaps too much to say that our American ecclesiastics should be held responsible for the vices and crimes of society, and that for every murder a minister should be hung; but the clergy are responsible for the low moral condition of society to a far greater degree than they imagine. They ought to be regarded, they ought to regard themselves, as the teachers of ethics, the ordained expositors of the immutable laws of morality, and look upon the moral welfare of men and society as their special vocation and department of service. And in proportion as they do this will the world improve, and will their office win the respect and awaken the enthusiasm of the best minds. Were the forty thousand ministers of America to teach the great principles of morality with all their mind and might, and to take the lead in every movement of social and moral reform, we should have such a renovation as the world never witnessed, and the Church would be transformed from a burden to a beneficence.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 16, at 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, Thursday, May 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, May 20, at 2 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, May 27, at 11 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.
Payable in gold. Payable in currency.
First Cabin.....$75 Steerage.....$30
To London..... 80 To London..... 35
To Halifax..... 20 To Halifax..... 15
Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULE, Agents,
No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.
The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.
CABIN RATES, CURRENCY.
$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.
STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY.
Outward, $25. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these rates are positively much cheaper than other first-class lines.
Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.
Apply to WALLER & CO., Agents,
No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, May 25th, at 8 A. M.
The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, May —.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, May 20, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, May 20.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington, N. C., on Wednesday, May 24, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Thursday, June 1st.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.
PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.
Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.
No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.
FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.
State-room accommodations for passengers.
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PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON, PHILADELPHIA and CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.
The first-class Steamship EMPIRE, Captain Hinckley, will sail on Thursday, May 25, at 3 P. M., noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.
Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.
Rates of freight as low as by any other route.
For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.
Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.
Freights received daily.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
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DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.
Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS
For all the above lines,
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
where further information may be obtained.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.
The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
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No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

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LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.
For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 23 West street.
LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.
GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
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Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
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THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.
"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA, IOWA,
AUSTRALIA, TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA, BRITANNIA,
INDIA, IOWA,
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Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—
First cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
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OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.
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ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first-class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

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REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
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These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
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Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
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WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC.
The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:—
500 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.
100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium grade.
25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality.
50 casks Catawba Wine " "
10 barrels " " medium grade.
Together with a full supply of Brandies, Whiskies, Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., etc., which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms.
P. J. JORDAN.
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No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 23

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.
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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 1p

FROM YESTERDAY'S FIFTH EDITION.

FROM THE DOMINION.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Opposition to the Treaty of Washington.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 18.—Public feeling in New Brunswick still runs high against the treaty. In the Legislative Assembly the Attorney-General moved a series of resolutions in opposition to the treaty, declaring that with no definition of the existing rights and duties of the citizens of the respective countries, it proposes to substitute unlimited dangerous concessions for valuable privileges.

The resolutions maintain that no equivalent is offered for free admission to Canadian fisheries, and as for reciprocity in fishing, that is a barren and delusive exchange. He contended that the proposed money compensation is erroneous in principle and impracticable in execution, and fails to secure full commercial intercourse, as under the old reciprocity treaty, which he asserted to be the only fair exchange. The hope is expressed that the Canadian Parliament will not ratify the treaty, but will still carry out its policy of protecting the fisheries.

The Attorney-General delivered a long and able speech in support of the resolutions, contending that Canadians should stand up for their rights. He argued that the commission could not fairly estimate the value of the fisheries of two countries. The award would not be just, because in the section providing for the appointment of a commission a clause had been inserted stating that the United States did not admit that they had received any advantages in excess of Canada.

He indignantly repelled the idea that the provinces be forced into annexation by treaty, and said of the mother country, "Though she should slay me, yet will I trust in her." The Attorney-General was frequently loudly applauded.

He was followed by members of the opposition, all speaking in support of the resolution and against the proposed treaty. There is no doubt the resolutions will pass both houses without a dissenting voice.

The fishermen of the Bay of Fundy are alarmed and indignant. Steps are being taken for holding a public meeting.

Intelligence from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island represents a similar state of the public feeling prevailing there.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Railway Lease.

TROY, May 18.—The Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad was leased this morning to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

Bids for Gold, Etc.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The bids for gold to-day were $5,910,000, and the awards $2,000,000 at 11-90½@12.

The "Erie" Troubles.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The *Post* says:—"We have ascertained from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company that the Erie Railway Company have, in a word, cancelled $3,000,000 of new stock, about which the notice was given to the Stock Exchange some time ago, and of course withdrawn their application for registration of the same with the trust company."

Insurance Company Investigation.

Insurance Superintendent Miller reports officially, after a thorough investigation, that he is satisfied that the condition of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is such as to entitle it to the confidence of the policy-holders and public.

The Foster Trial.

The eleventh juror has been obtained in the Foster case, and the panel is now exhausted. The Court has adjourned till to-morrow morning, when a new panel will be ready to select the remaining juror from.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Odd Fellows have in Pennsylvania 80,153 members, 11,961 Past Grands, and 664 lodges. During the year $218,444·90 have been paid as relief.

—The committee on the Scott Centenary met last night, but came to no definite conclusion as to the manner of celebrating the birth of the great romancer.

—The statistics of the Reformed Church show that it contains 30 churches, 3 licentiates, 33 congregations, and 9728 members.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Railroad Hotel, at Rawlins, in Wyoming Territory, was burned yesterday. Loss, $40,000.

—The second General Assembly of the Reunited Presbyterian Church commenced its session yesterday at Chicago.

—A boat containing three young men went over the Horseshoe Fall, at Niagara, yesterday afternoon. Their names and residences are unknown.

—Last night, as Vincent Lucas, a Richmond (Va.) merchant, was examining a loaded pistol, it exploded, killing his son Andrew, aged twenty years.

—A verdict for $2800 damages was yesterday rendered against the city of Richmond for whisky destroyed, by order of its Councils, on the night previous to evacuation.

—A deputation of gentlemen from Maryland called upon the President yesterday, and invited him to attend the Agricultural Fair which is to be held at Frederick next October.

—A despatch received at Fort Leavenworth from General Gordon Granger, at Santa Fe, states that the command at Fort Bascomb surprised and captured twenty-two hostile Indians, with seven hundred head of cattle and ponies.

—The Montgomery (Ohio) County Democratic Convention met at Dayton yesterday, and Vallandigham, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported a new Democratic platform intended for the groundwork of a national platform.

—Manuel Diaz, commanding eight hundred insurgents, is marching on Panama, and is within nine miles of the city. His force is armed with Remington rifles and cannon. The Government troops are prepared to offer a stout resistance to the further advance of the rebels, and a battle is daily expected.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Versailles Assembly has adopted the entire treaty between France and Germany, recently signed at Frankfort.

—The members of the Right in the Assembly desire to depose Thiers and substitute Changarnier as his successor.

—The Commune has directed Rigault to make reprisals for all acts of cruelty perpetrated by the Versailles commanders.

—It is reported that the Turkish Government is about to make a fresh issue of consolidated bonds to the amount of $30,000,000.

—Arrests are becoming general in Paris, and it is thought the Germans are about to send an ultimatum to the Commune.

—The bombardment before Paris is incessant, and the German troops are taking possession of many commanding positions.

—MacMahon has called on the German army to aid him, and the German engineers are throwing a bridge over the Seine, to facilitate the passage of the Versailles and German troops.

—The committee appointed by the Assembly to consider the treaty of peace have proposed to the Assembly to exchange the territory of Metz for that stipulated to be ceded to Germany in the vicinity of Belfort.

COUNCILS.

The Proceedings Yesterday.

Both branches of Councils met yesterday afternoon

Select Branch.—President Cattell in the chair.

A communication was received inviting City Councils to be present in New York at the inauguration of the statue of Professor Morse. Invitation accepted and a committee appointed.

A communication was received in reference to the Fairmount Bridge, charging John W. Murphy with having used false representations in securing his contract. A communication was received from Mr. Murphy upon the same subject, both of which were laid on the table.

Mr. J. J. Smith presented a resolution instructing the Chief Engineer and Surveyor to prepare estimates and plans for an iron bridge across the Schuylkill at Girard avenue. Referred to the Committee on Surveys.

Mr. Fareira, from the Committee on Schools, presented an ordinance authorizing the purchase of a lot of ground for school purposes in the Twenty-second ward, and appropriating $3600 for the same. Adopted.

Mr. Hanna presented an ordinance providing for the numbering of every wagon, cart, dray, or barrow, and imposing a penalty of $5 for a violation. Referred to the Committee on Police.

Mr. Shallcross presented a petition from citizens of Twenty-third ward, asking for an increased supply of water. Referred.

Mr. Littleton presented a resolution requesting the Legislature not to pass an act now pending, providing for the publication in the daily papers of the official proceedings of Councils and the city departments. Agreed to—yeas 22, nays 1.

Mr. Harkness presented a resolution for the changing of the name of Broad street to Central avenue. Referred to the Joint Committee of Law and Survey.

Mr. Jones offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to direct the police to make openings in all processions which stop travel on the streets longer than fifteen minutes. Referred.

A number of bills from Common Council were concurred in.

The veto message of the Mayor in regard to the erection of market-houses in Girard avenue was read, and the bill passed by a vote of yeas 16, nays 8. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—President Huhn in the chair.

A communication was received from the Mayor asking that the Social Moral Science Association be allowed the use of Council Chamber for several days in June to hold their congress, which was agreed to.

Another message from the Mayor relative to the erection of market sheds on Girard avenue was received, and notwithstanding the veto the bill was agreed to. Yeas 31, nays 12.

Mr. Martin offered a resolution inviting Select Council to meet Common Council in joint convention on Monday next, to elect two Trustees of the Northern Liberties Gas Works and eight members of the Board of Port Wardens. Adopted.

An invitation to attend the inauguration of the Morse statue in New York was received and accepted.

Mr. Ellis presented a petition of citizens of Frankford, asking for the location of waterworks at that place. Referred.

Mr. W. S. Allen, from the Committee on Surveys, reported an ordinance to fix a wharf line on the Delaware river, in front of League Island. Agreed to.

The bill for the relief and protection of the Department for supplying the city with water being the order of the day, was then taken up.

Mr. S. A. Miller, after some discussion, moved to postpone the whole subject until next Thursday, which was agreed to.

A number of bills from Select Council were considered, among them being one to request the Legislature not to pass the bill directing the city to publish the proceedings of Councils. All concurred in.

The Survey Committee made a further report of an ordinance to construct sewers in Coates, Brandywine, and other streets, which were agreed to, and also an ordinance providing for the repair of Girard avenue bridge.

The bill, on motion of Mr. W. S. Allen, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Huhn presented a resolution directing the Finance Committee to report a loan of sufficient amount to rebuild the Girard avenue bridge. Adopted.

Mr. Hall presented an ordinance transferring the control of Girard avenue bridge to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, as the structure is within the limits of the Park. Laid over. Adjourned.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG LADY.

Details of a Sad Tragedy—Gross Inhumanity of Bystanders.

The Newark *Advertiser* of last evening says:—The body of the young lady who committed suicide yesterday in Lakewood Pond, Llewellyn Park, has been identified. It proves to be Miss Minnie Gardner, daughter of Mr. Edward Gardner, the former editor of the Orange *Journal*.

A lady residing near the pond, seeing the young lady struggling in the water, ran down to the bank of the pond and besought some of the men standing there to plunge in and save her, offering $50 to any one who would rescue her, but all to no purpose. She then fell upon her knees and with tears in her eyes again besought them to wade into the water, offering $100 to bring them to the shore. But the men, fearing to venture in, turned a deaf ear to her pleadings. Again and again she begged the men to save the drowning girl, offering to hold anyone by the feet who would venture, but still they remained motionless, and beyond putting out a plank to her, made no effort to save the young lady sinking before their eyes.

After the body was drawn to land an examination of the clothes on the suicide showed the pocket to be filled with stones. While the bystanders were endeavoring to land the corpse, a lady who was standing near by, thinking that life might not be entirely extinct, offered a man $10 to allow the young lady to be taken to his house when she should be drawn out of the water. Shocking to relate, even this poor boon was refused, and from 10½ o'clock in the morning until 4½ o'clock in the afternoon, when the corpse was removed, it lay upon the bank of the pond exposed to the gaze of a gaping crowd of spectators.

Robert Gist, a boy 19 years of age, residing in Elizabeth street, found a card floating on the surface of the pond soon after the body had been recovered, on which was written in a delicate feminine hand,

"Good by dear friends I'm going to leave you.
NELLIE."

As he was examining it, a tall, dark-complexioned, smooth-faced young man walked hastily up to him and said, "I want to see that." On receiving it he hastily tore it in fragments, remarking in a nervous, excited manner, "I wrote that myself and chucked it in for fun," and then turned on his heel and walked away with a triumphant smile, and soon after disappeared.

This tragic end is in dark contrast to the gay and thoughtless life which preceded it. Miss Gardner was well and even strictly brought up, and enjoyed all the influences of a refined and remarkably happy home circle. Her parents formerly resided on the place whose grounds adjoin those of Lakewood. Mr. Gardner was then the editor of the Orange *Journal*, which he disposed of about a year ago, to take charge of a paper at Bayonne. The family, consisting of four brothers and sister besides the deceased, were regular attendants of the First Presbyterian Church in Orange. One of the brothers is in business in New York and another is an editor in Kansas. Mr. Sears, to whom Miss Minnie was betrothed, a young man of excellent standing and fine business prospects, being a wholesale stationer in New York, had lately bought a very tasteful cottage on Evergreen Place, near the corner of Halsey Place, intending to occupy it in the fall. He is the son of David Sears, well known as the author of the Pictorial Bible, who formerly resided in Orange.

FINANCIAL.

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Mortgages, $3000, $3000, $1500, and $1000. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described mortgages, viz.:—

No. 1. All that mortgage, dated June 11, 1870, for $3000, payable by Jas. J. Loughery and Edward Gillen (ten years to run), secured by a new three-story brick dwelling, nearly finished, and lot of ground, east side of Twenty-third street, 33 feet south of Pemberton street, 16 feet front, and in depth 58 feet.

No. 2. All that mortgage, dated June 11, 1870, for $3000, payable by James J. Loughery and Edward Gillin (ten years to run), secured by a new three-story brick dwelling, nearly finished, and lot of ground, east side of Twenty-third street, 17 feet south of Pemberton street, Twenty-sixth ward, 16 feet front, and in depth 60½ feet.

No. 3. All that mortgage, dated June 11, 1870, for $1500, payable by James J. Loughery and Edward Gillin (ten years to run), secured by a lot of ground, south side of Pemberton street, 74 feet 6 inches west of Twenty-second street, 14 feet front, and in depth 49 feet.

No. 4. All that mortgage, dated June 11, 1870, for $1500, payable by James J. Loughery and Edward Gillin (ten years to run), secured by a lot of ground, south side of Pemberton street, 60 feet 6 inches west of Twenty-second street, 14 feet front, 49 feet deep.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 13 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Two Valuable Building Lots corner of Jefferson and Upsal streets, and adjoining corner lot on Jefferson street, Germantown. On Tuesday, May 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described lots of ground, viz.:—

No. 1. All that lot of ground, situate on the southwest side of Jefferson street, 94 feet southeastward from Upsal street, in the former borough of Germantown, and marked No. 6 on a plan entitled "Plan of the Upsal estate of John Johnson, Jr., deceased, Germantown;" containing in front on Jefferson street 93 feet, and in depth southwestwardly on the northwest line 197 feet 10 1-3 inches, and on the southeast line 195 feet 8 16-25 inches, having on the rear end a width of 93 feet and 6-25 of an inch. Subject to a ground rent of $69 75-100 per annum.

No. 2. All that lot of ground, situate on the southwest side of Jefferson and southeast side of Upsal streets aforesaid, marked No. 7 on said plan; containing in front on Jefferson street 94 feet, and in depth on the northwest line along said Upsal street 200 feet, and on the southeast line 197 feet 10 1-3 inches, gradually narrowing to the width of 89 feet 6 inches at the rear end. Subject to a ground rent of $70 50-100 per annum. Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 13t2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Modern residence and stable, southwest corner of Forty-first street and Westminster avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story frame dwelling and lot of ground, situate at the southwest corner of Forty-first street and Westminster avenue, Twenty-fourth ward; thence extending westwardly along Westminster avenue 174 feet 6½ inches to Palm street; thence southwestwardly along Palm street 108 feet 4 inches to a point in the middle of the northern wall of the stable erected on the lot of ground adjoining to the south; thence eastwardly 165 feet ⅞ of an inch to Forty-first street, and thence extending northwardly along Forty-first street 110 feet 5 inches to Westminster avenue and place of beginning. The improvements are a large double frame dwelling, contains 14 rooms; has gas, bath, range, hot and cold water, etc.; frame stable, chicken house, and grounds nicely laid out, and a number of full grown fruit trees, grape vines, etc. Terms—$5000 may remain. Immediate possession. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling and Stable, No. 1833 Passyunk road. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those brick messuages and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the easterly side of the Passyunk road, 159 feet north of Reed street; thence extending eastwardly 71 feet 4 inches to a corner; thence eastward 59 feet 7 inches to a 20-feet wide street (paved and curbed); thence northward 16 feet; thence westward 54 feet 3 inches; thence westwardly 63 feet 2 inches, and thence southwardly along Passyunk road 16 feet to the place of beginning. The improvements are a genteel three-story brick dwelling fronting on Passyunk road; has gas, bath, gas oven, etc., and a two-story brick and frame stable in the rear; has 5 stalls, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$1400 may remain. Possession September 1.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 13 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 1228 North Eighteenth street, above Girard avenue. On Tuesday, May 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story double back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Eighteenth street, 19 feet north of Stiles street, Twentieth ward, No. 1228; the lot containing in front on Eighteenth street 18 feet, and extending in depth westward of that width 82 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, leading southward into Stiles street. The house is in complete order, handsomely papered and painted, and well built; has the modern conveniences, bath, gas, water-closet, 2 heaters, range, with circulating boiler, and underground drainage. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale. Terms—$5000 may remain on mortgage for three years.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 10 13 20 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE.—ESTATE OF THEOphilus Fisher, deceased. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers.—Valuable four-story brick Store and Dwelling, S. W. corner of Twenty-third and Lombard streets. On Tuesday, May 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable four-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate at the southwest corner of Twenty-third and Lombard streets; containing in front on Lombard street 20 feet, and extending in depth along Twenty-third street 78 feet. It has gas, bath, hot and cold water, stationary washstands, marble mantels, &c., &c. It is occupied as a drug store, and is a good business stand. Terms—$2500 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 10 18 20 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel three-story brick dwelling, No. 1937 Bainbridge street, west of Nineteenth street. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that genteel three-story brick messuage, with one-story frame kitchen and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Bainbridge street, west of Nineteenth street, No. 1937; containing in front on Bainbridge street 17 feet, and extending in depth 87 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. It has gas, summer range, etc. Subject to a redeemable ground rent of $60 a year.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 13 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 285 South Fourth street, south of Walnut street. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Fourth street, north of Spruce street, No. 285; containing in front on Fourth street 22 feet, and extending in depth 86 feet, including a three-feet-wide alley. The house has the modern conveniences; gas, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, stationary washstands, bell-calls, flat and hoisting apparatus, etc. Terms—$7000 may remain on mortgage. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business Location—Building known as "Columbia Rose House," No. 806 Race street. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that 2½ story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Race street, 51 feet west of Eighth street, No. 806; the lot containing in front on Race street 17 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet to a 9 feet wide alley leading into Eighth street, with the free use and privilege of the same. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel two-story brick dwelling, No. 906 South Twenty-second street, north of Carpenter street. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that genteel two-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Twenty-second street, 66 feet 8 inches north of Carpenter street, No. 906; containing in front on Twenty-second street 14 feet 9 inches, and extending in depth 67 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $64. Immediate possession. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEE'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—BY order of Joseph I. Doran, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Jabez Bunting, Josiah Bunting, John Pollock, and Joseph J. Sellers, as individuals and copartners, trading as Bunting Bros. & Co. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. All the right, title, and interest of Jabez Bunting of, in, and to the three following tracts of land, with the improvements thereon erected:—

1. All that messuage or plantation and tract of land, situate in the Township of Darby, Delaware county. Bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a stake in Bunting street, a corner of lands of Matthew Baird and James Neal; thence by said James Neal's land north 5 degrees 47 minutes, west 105 19-100 perches to a stone; thence by lands of said James Neal and Wm. Bunting north 65 degrees 12 minutes, east 40 74-100 perches to a stone, a corner of said William Bunting's land; thence by the same north 26 degrees 40 minutes, west 33 92-100 perches to a stone, a corner of land of the heirs of John Bunting; thence by the same and lands of Joseph Bunting, crossing a public road leading from Bunting street to the Baltimore turnpike, south 55 degrees 15 minutes, west 111 90-100 perches to a stone, a corner of land of Joseph Bunting; thence by the same south 26 degrees, east 13 61-100 perches to a stone on the easterly side of said public road; thence crossing said road south 47 degrees 20 minutes, west 2 9-100 perches to a stone on the westerly side of said road; thence along said road south 26 degrees, east 100 64-100 perches to a stone near the side of said Bunting street; north 63 degrees 30 minutes, east 35 60-100 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 50 acres, 1 rood and 14 91-100 perches, more or less.

2. All that certain piece or parcel of meadow land, situate, lying, and being on Carpenter's Island, in the county of Philadelphia. Beginning at the centre of the road leading to Hog Island, at the point where said road crosses Church creek; thence in a southerly direction along the said creek the several courses and distances thereof to Bow creek; thence along Bow creek and the embankment recently erected thereon, the several courses and distances thereof to low-water mark on the river Delaware; thence along the said river at low-water mark north 25½ degrees, east 26 perches; thence north 9 degrees, east to the bank; thence along the bank the same course continued, 13¾ perches; thence north 88¼ degrees, east to the middle of the aforesaid road leading to Hog Island; thence along the middle of the said road to the place of beginning.

3. All those two certain adjoining lots or pieces of land, situate in the township of Darby, Delaware county. Bounded by Bunting's lane, land of Hill, Pennell, and Samuel Bunting, and adjoining a new public street or road leading from said Bunting's lane to Philadelphia post road.

N. B.—These three tracts of land are subject to a life estate, and to the payment of two mortgages amounting to $8000, and the right, title, and interest of said Jabez Bunting therein, is also subject to the payment of a mortgage for $5800. Particulars of which estate and incumbrances can be ascertained by inquiry of the assignee.

No. 2. All the right, title, and interest of Josiah Bunting of, in, and to the three following tracts of land, with the improvements thereon erected:—

1. All that messuage or plantation and tract of land, situate in the Township of Darby, Delaware county. Bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a stake in Bunting street, a corner of lands of Matthew Baird and James Neal; thence by said James Neal's lands north 5 degrees 47 minutes, west 105 19-100 perches to a stone; thence by lands of said James Neal and William Bunting north 65 degrees 12 minutes, east 40 74-100 perches to a stone, a corner of said William Bunting's land; thence by the same north 26 degrees 40 minutes, west 33 92-100 perches to a stone, a corner of land of the heirs of John Bunting; thence by the same and lands of Joseph Bunting, crossing a public road leading from Bunting street to the Baltimore turnpike, south 55 degrees 15 minutes, west 111 90-100 perches to a stone, a corner of land of Joseph Bunting; thence by the same south 26 degrees, east 13 61-100 perches to a stone on the easterly side of said public road; thence crossing said road south 47 degrees 20 minutes, west 2 9-100 perches to a stone on the westerly side of said road; thence along said road south 26 degrees, east 100 64-100 perches to a stone near the side of said Bunting street; north 63 degrees 30 minutes, east 35 60-100 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 50 acres, 1 rood and 14 91-100 perches, more or less.

2. All that certain piece or parcel of meadow land, situate, lying, and being on Carpenter's Island, in the county of Philadelphia. Beginning at the centre of the road leading to Hog Island, at the point where said road crosses Church creek; thence in a southerly direction along the said creek the several courses and distances thereof to Bow creek; thence along Bow creek and the embankment recently erected thereon, the several courses and distances thereof to low-water mark on the river Delaware; thence along the said river at low-water mark north 25½ degrees, east 26 perches; thence north 9 degrees, east to the bank; thence along the bank the same course continued, 13¾ perches; thence north 88¼ degrees, east to the middle of the aforesaid road leading to Hog Island; thence along the middle of the said road to the place of beginning.

3. All those 2 certain adjoining lots or pieces of land, situate in the township of Darby, Delaware county. Bounded by Bunting's lane, land of Hill, Pennell, and Samuel Bunting, and adjoining a new public street or road leading from said Bunting's lane to Philadelphia post road.

N. B.—These 3 tracts of land are subject to a life estate, and to the payment of 2 mortgages amounting to $8000, and the right, title, and interest of said Josiah Bunting is also subject to the payment of a mortgage for $5800. Particulars of which estate and incumbrances can be ascertained by inquiry of the assignee.

No. 3. All the estate, right, title, and interest of Joseph J. Sellers, being 1-36 part of, in, and to the dower fund secured upon the lands late the estate of James Sellers, deceased, which said lands are fully described in the proceedings had in the Orphans' Court for the County of Delaware, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1862; for the partition thereof, an exemplification of the whole record in which said proceedings was filed, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1862, in the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia.

N. B.—This sale is only of the right, title, and interest, or estate, whatsoever it may be, of the said Joseph J. Sellers, of, in, and to the lands or any fund charged upon the lands mentioned and described in the above proceedings remaining after the above partition, and does not include the lands specifically allotted to Joseph J. Sellers, which have been heretofore disposed of.

For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH I. DORAN, Esq., assignee, No. 32 South Third street, Philadelphia.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 j 3 10 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Desirable pointed stone residence, with stable and coach-house, 1½ acres, Township Line road and New street, Chesnut Hill, three minutes' walk from the railroad depot, Twenty-second ward. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very desirable pointed stone messuage and lot of ground, situate on the Township Line road and corner of land of Richard Levick; thence southwestwardly 166 feet 3½ inches to a point; thence north 48 degrees 59 minutes, west 428 feet ½ inch; thence north 45 degrees 35 minutes, east 166 feet 9½ inches to the middle of said road, and thence along the middle of said road 414 feet 9 inches to the place of beginning; containing one acre 57 44-100th perches, more or less. The house is well built, and has all the modern conveniences, gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking-range, etc. Also, a stable and coach-house, greenhouse, grape vines, abundance of fruit trees, shade trees, etc. It is adjacent to the country-seats of St. George Tucker Campbell, Furman Sheppard, and others. Chesnut Hill is reached in 35 minutes from Ninth and Green streets in 15 trains a day, as late in the evening as 11·40.

Terms—$12,000 may remain on mortgage. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS,
5 18 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 1618 Vine street, west of Sixteenth street. On Tuesday, June 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Vine street, west of Sixteenth street, No. 1618; containing in front on Vine street 17 feet, and extending in depth 140 feet to Winter street—2 fronts. It has gas, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, underground drainage, furnace, cooking-range, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$5000 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 27 j3 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel three-story brick Dwelling, No. 2221 Franklin street, north of Susquehanna avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Franklin street, 138 feet ½ inch north of Susquehanna avenue, No. 2221; containing in front on Franklin street 15 feet 4 inches, and extending in depth 65 feet to a 4-feet wide alley. It has 8 rooms, gas, cooking range, furnace, drainage into sewer, etc. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GERMAN JUBILEE WEEK.
PRICES OF ADMISSION CHANGED.
Admission, with Secured Seat.....$1·00
Balcony..... 50
Family Circle..... 25
Amphitheatre..... 25
LAST TWO NIGHTS of the romantic spectacle,
THE BLACK CROOK.
THE BLACK CROOK.
THIS (Friday) EVENING,
BENEFIT OF THE MAJILTONS.
MATINEE SATURDAY—50 CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE. 5 15 6t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 19,
LAST PERFORMANCES
of the Grand Drama, in six acts,
THE STREETS OF PHILADELPHIA.
THE PRINCIPAL TABLEAUX ENCORED NIGHTLY.
The Virtues, Vices, Fashions, and Follies of the City Illustrated.
A Capital Cast of Characters.
NEW SCENERY AND STARTLING ILLUSIONS.
DAYLIGHT PERFORMANCE.
THE STREETS OF PHILADELPHIA,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
BENEFIT OF KATE REIGNOLDS.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 19.
Chandos Fulton and Frederick Maeder's play,
AS NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.
Jenny Milson.....
Lady Eversleigh.....
Madlle Brewer.....
...MISS KATE REIGNOLDS
Aided by the Full Company.
SATURDAY—A DOUBLE BILL.
MONDAY—"SERPENT ON THE HEARTH."

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.
THIS EVENING,
SARATOGA. SARATOGA.
MR. JAMES LEWIS, from Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre, and
DAVENPORT'S STAR COMPANY.
Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents.
Seats secured from 9 until 4 o'clock.
SARATOGA ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Admission, 50 and 25 cents; Seats, $1. 5 15 6t

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE. Open daily. Admission 25 cents.
MR. ROBERT McWADE,
RIP VAN WINKLE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
On exhibition at an expense of
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A WEEK,
the greatest living curiosity in the world,
A TWO-HEADED CHILD.
Last UNCLE TOM'S CABIN MATINEE Wednesday

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE. IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
Every evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
THE IMPERIAL
JAPANESE TROUPE.
Grand Olio Entertainment.
Two Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Local Sketches, Comic Pantomime, etc., etc.
JAPS' MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

A GRAND BAZAAR IN AID OF THE SICK POOR OF ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL is NOW OPEN, and will continue for two weeks at CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
Season tickets, 25 cents. Single admission, 10 cents. 4 12

"THE ST. CLOUD."
This new elegant and commodious first-class Hotel, on ARCH Street, above SEVENTH,
Now open.
Terms, $3 per day.
4 12m G. W. MULLIN & BRO., Proprietors.

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MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS,
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H CA

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. In March, 1870, we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West, and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

THE MAYOR'S VETO.

THE Mayor yesterday sent to Councils a message vetoing the ordinance for the erection of additional market sheds on Girard avenue, which presented such clear and forcible reasons why one of our finest avenues should not be further disfigured by these unsightly structures, that the vetoing of the veto by a large majority in each chamber is a matter for surprise. It is no wonder that Philadelphia is sneered at as an overgrown country town when such a thoroughfare as Girard avenue is not only allowed to remain in its present condition, but is further encumbered by the act of the municipal legislature, in spite of the earnest protest of the Mayor. The veto message read yesterday in Councils proved conclusively that the Girard avenue market sheds were useless; that they depreciated the value of property; that they were an injury to the business interests of the people having shops on the street; and that they practically destroyed a magnificent avenue which might be, as the Mayor puts it, "an angular extension of Broad street," and one of the most beautiful approaches to the Park that could be devised. Philadelphia, however, has a weakness for market sheds in the middle of its best streets; and the only wonder is that an effort has not been made ere this to have Broad street decorated in the same manner that Girard avenue is. There appears to be a superstition with regard to these structures—an idea not only that the provisions sold in them are both cheaper and better than they would be if obtained from some other style of edifices, but that the safety, prosperity, and everlasting welfare of the municipality depend upon their preservation. We all can recollect the accents of rage and despair with which the proposition to tear down the Market street sheds was greeted. It is impossible to compare the clamor of the occasion to anything but the wild opposition to the erection of the public buildings upon Penn Square. We were assured that if those sacred sheds were torn down Philadelphians might as well emigrate to some other locality, for without them the city would undoubtedly go straight to the everlasting bow-wows, property would be depreciated in value so much that it would not be worth paying the taxes upon, articles of food would be increased several thousand per cent. in value, and in a few years Philadelphia would be a home for the bats and owls, for no living thing of human kind could possibly exist here after the destruction of those market sheds. None of the dreadful consequences so fearfully predicted have come to pass, and as Philadelphia has survived the Market street sheds, it is not an altogether unhoped-for thing that Girard avenue and other streets may in the course of ages be freed from their obstructions. The action of Councils yesterday, however, does not offer much encouragement to those who desire to see the city beautified and improved, and they can only pray devoutly that in the future a spirit of enlightenment will prevent our municipal legislators from perpetrating again such a stupid blunder as they did in passing the Girard avenue market shed ordinance over the Mayor's veto.

HABITUAL MISREPRESENTATION.

THE *Bulletin* seems determined to deserve the opinion expressed by Judge Stroud with regard to it. Misrepresentation, to use a mild term for a vile practice, has become so habitual that it is doubtful whether it could tell the truth if it tried, and it yesterday made a characteristic exhibition of its propensity to falsity by charging THE TELEGRAPH with misrepresentation in stating that Mr. H. W. Gray had never supported the Connell bill—our reference being plainly to the bill for the suspension of the Building Commission for six months and the submission of its continuance to a popular vote next October. The bill the *Bulletin* refers to was a totally different affair, as the "young reporter" of that paper who has been figuring at Harrisburg so prominently of late very well knows. We reiterate our statement that Mr. Gray never advocated the bill introduced by Mr. Connell, which is now in the hands of the Committee on Municipal Corporations of the House, and we invite the attention of our contemporary and the public in general to the following communication from Mr. Gray. After the *Bulletin* has digested Mr. Gray's reply to its article of yesterday, will it not take into consideration the propriety of explaining why it opposes the Building Commission, when it distinctly advocated the scheme for the creation of the Board of Public Works, the Board of Water Commissioners, and the Board of Highway Commissioners, which excited so much indignation some months ago?

The following is Mr. Gray's letter:—

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

I notice in the editorial columns of yesterday's *Bulletin* that I am again assailed and misrepresented. The article refers to my speech before the Municipal Corporations Committee, and states that I there pledged myself to the Connell or Nagle bill, that I now deny any such proposed compromise, and that it is another one of the tricks resorted to on the part of the commission, etc. I will here state that I did say that the Connell or Nagle bill would be acceptable, and urged the committee to negative the Dechert bill, and requested them to introduce just such a bill, namely, like the one I asked Mr. Connell to introduce in the winter, which was to build upon the two squares, but which failed in the Senate. The Connell bill referred to by the *Bulletin* of yesterday, asking the people to vote upon the question whether the commission should be abolished or sustained, *was not in existence at the time*. It was introduced by Mr. Connell the day after Mr. Dechert's bill was defeated. How was it, therefore, possible for me to pledge myself to such a bill? The representative of the *Bulletin* who appeared before the committee fully understood and knew what compromise bill I referred to; but, exactly in accordance with his past efforts to misrepresent and vilify the commission, he deliberately, and in the full knowledge of all the facts, still attempts to mislead and deceive the public. I challenge a contradiction of what I now state. I do not care to answer the imputations cast upon the Building Commission by the *Bulletin*, as I believe the public is perfectly well able to draw the proper inferences from the well-known facts, and fully understands the motives of the opposition to the commission. Yours, very truly,

HENRY W. GRAY.

THE new treaty, which seems to be mutually satisfactory to Great Britain and the United States, has aroused the ire of New Brunswick, one of the petty little British-American provinces. The Attorney-General of that insignificant appendage of the dominions of Queen Victoria has orated against the treaty in a speech which has for its climax the idea that while the tendency of the treaty would be to promote annexation, the speaker would still cleave to the mother country, and trust in her though she should slay him. The speech puts New Brunswick in the ridiculous attitude of an idle and foolish overgrown boy, whose mother, having many other children and many more important cares, is anxious that he should attempt to make an honest living for himself, or at all events cease to be a bother and a burden to her, while he blubbers out false and stupid protestations of maudlin affection, which are mere excuses for his own indolence and lack of a becoming spirit of independence. To Attorney-Generals and other favored officials, who draw larger salaries from the British Exchequer than they would ever receive from Colonial Governments, and to the provincial snobs who hope to be dubbed with titles, the continuance of English rule in British America may be a desirable thing, but the welfare of the masses of both countries would be promoted by a severance of the old connection. And nothing would be more supremely selfish and absurd than that any protest New Brunswick is capable of making should jeopardize the friendly relation of two great countries. Perhaps, however, the New Brunswick Attorney-General is only bidding for a bribe to ensure his silence; and if nothing more is needed than a mere sop to this Cerberus, the distributors of the British Secret Service Fund should take his claims into respectful consideration.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE would be infinitely better employed if it devoted its energies to the task of considering the provisions of the new treaty, instead of making a vain effort to discover from whom the document was procured for publication. The Senate should content itself with a knowledge of the fact that the treaty was published at an opportune moment, and that if anybody at all is to be blamed it should be those Senators who opposed the motion providing for its authorized publication. It is a very petty business to imprison reporters for procuring a copy of a document that ought to have been printed, and then refusing to disclose the name of the person who furnished it. Even in the harshest legal proceedings certain points of professional honor are respected. The priest is not required to tell the secrets of the confessional; the lawyer is not asked to disclose evidence he receives from his clients; the physician is not compelled to rehearse the confidential disclosures of his patients. And it is time that Senators should learn that authorized representatives of the press constitute a profession quite as important as that of either priests, lawyers, or physicians; that they are entitled to similar professional privileges; and that an American Senate will only sink instead of elevating itself in public estimation by any form of warfare against journalism.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE SENATORS manifest a disposition to oppose a Constitutional Convention, or at least to postpone action. We trust, however, that they will not persist in antagonizing such a useful and necessary measure. The people need, above all other things, an improved system of State government; and the old Democratic doctrine, as propounded by Jefferson, was that constitutions should be overhauled at least once in every ten years, if not oftener. The present machinery is growing decidedly rusty and rotten.

THE lower branch of the State Legislature yesterday passed the bill establishing an Insurance Department, after it had been slightly amended and after an assurance had been given that the "bill was not designed to give positions to political tricksters who would pinch the insurance companies." This assurance may be well-founded, but the public belief in it will not be strengthened by the fact that the bill in question was introduced by Sam. Josephs and called up yesterday by Slusby Smith. When the energies of these two great legislators are combined in support of a new project, there is nearly always something in it.

DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Annual Commencement—The Ceremonies—List of Graduates, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

MADISON, N. J., May 18, 1871.

This institution, the gift of Mr. Daniel Drew to the M. E Church, is located at Madison, N. J., in "The Forest," a handsome estate, baronial in its appointments, formerly owned by a Mr. Gibbons. The institution is young, but is handsomely endowed, and has a well-organized faculty. Dr. Foster, the President, is perhaps the most fitting successor to the late lamented Dr. McClintock that the denomination can furnish. The education, together with furnished rooms for lodging and boarding, is gratuitously supplied the students.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE STUDENTS

for the present term was completed on the 16th inst., and was attended by clergymen from New York, Philadelphia, etc. A goodly proportion of the students in the regular classes are pastors of the church adjacent to the seminary, to whom they administer on Sabbaths only. There are eighty students now in the institution, and applications have been received indicating that nearly double that number may be here next year. These students come from all parts of the United States.

THE NEW CHAPEL,

erected on property adjoining the seminary grounds, was dedicated on the 17th, by Bishop Janes. It is a neat, comfortable structure, costing about $25,000, and is of a style that may be called Romanesque Gothic. The windows are of stained glass, and in the arch contain the names of the prominent ministers and laymen of this Church who died during the year of its erection. The names of Bishops Kingsley and Thomson; Drs. McClintock and Nadal, of the Drew Seminary; Mr. George Cobb, of New Jersey; Rev. A. Foss, Mr. Stout, and Mr. Cornell, all of New York city, are each emblazoned on a memorial window.

THE SERMON

before the graduating class of the seminary was preached in this church, at 3 P. M., by the Rev. George Loomis, D. D., of Allegheny College, on Ritualism and Rationalism as the antagonizing forces of spiritual Christianity, and was a masterly effort.

The Board of Trustees met at 2 o'clock and elected the Rev. D. P. Kidder, D. D., of Evanston, Illinois, to the vacant chair of Practical Theology in this institution.

The Commencement Exercises

proper took place to-day, the 18th, when eleven students were graduated from the institution. The following are the gentlemen of

THE GRADUATING CLASS.

Samuel B. Darnell	Mariton, N. J.
Samuel J. Morris	Pequack, N. J.
Louis G. Muller	Baltimore, Md.
D. B. F. Randolph	Newark, N. J.
Joseph G. Reed	Atlantic City, N. J.
Phineas G. Ruckman	Sparrowbush, N. Y.
John T. Short	Columbus, O.
William J. Tilley	Washington, D. C.
Richard H. Travis	Madison, N. J.
James P. Wright	Pittsburg, Pa.
Daniel Young	Esperance, N. Y.

—It's only eight cents a shave in Detroit.

—The *Devil* is dead. It was a California paper.

—Strawberries in San Francisco, 4@6 cents per pound.

—Worcester is in fashion with a genuine case of small-pox.

—Hartford has been offered a $100,000 piece of land for an observatory.

NOTICES.

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DRAMATIC SKETCHES.—NO. 4.

The Stage Manager.

"If he come not our play is marred."—Shak.

Whenever the public eye has been able to penetrate the gloom of the theatre it has alighted on the stage manager, he being the most important man behind the scenes. As a consequence, it is not so easy to say that about him which shall be entertaining, and at the same time entirely new. It is for this reason that we have heretofore spoken of individuals who might, although beneath the stage manager in importance, outrank him in a scheme like the present. Still, his claims are not to be overlooked. They may be, as "Hamlet" said, "common," but they are also, as the "Queen" remarked to her son on the same occasion, unavoidable.

The stage manager is, in effect, a condensation of the whole show. He is naturally the strongest, most practical man in his company, the man readiest in device and expedient. He combines (or should combine) intelligence with talent as a disciplinarian. Such parts will lift a man into the stage manager's place as certainly as similar qualities ensure military promotion;—more surely in fact, inasmuch as these qualities are excessively rare in the theatre. For we are met here by this strange contradiction: that the career offered by the stage is not always such as to attract the kind of talent which is necessary to it. The qualities which make a man a successful stage manager would make him a good army officer, engineer, surveyor, or manager of manufacturing interests. With such chances as these he very seldom woos the muse, and the stage must in most cases, therefore, put up with an inferior administration. But where the right man has been selected, where the stage manager is all he should be, we are within the truth when we say he is an epitome of the entire entertainment. In his brain the whole performance takes shape before the first sign of it is seen upon the boards. He mentally devises the scenes and effects. The costumes, properties, furniture, and appointments of the piece he also determines, with an infinitude of smaller details. Calling then around him his lieutenants—the prompter, the scene-painter, costumer, property-man, etc.—he gives his orders. That is the beginning; but if he is the man we are imagining, he does not rest there. He follows up the matter ruthlessly, calling each official promptly and frequently to account, and having every point of the proposed entertainment, however slight, completely covered. In studying a new piece the actors know only their own parts; the artist knows nothing of any of them; "Props" knows nothing of the scenery; and the wardrobe man (or woman, to speak more nearly by the card) knows nothing of the properties; but the stage manager knows all. He has pored over it whilst his company slept or idled, and he has it thoroughly digested. After the work is cut out, the parties above-named take their simplified share, and with it a great deal of credit that does not belong to them.

The phrase, "acting and stage manager" is a familiar one to persons used—and who has not been used at some period or other of his life?—to the perusal of play-bills. It is often strangely misinterpreted. We can well enough remember when we thought it meant (and our guilelessness has doubtless been shared by many persons) that the fortunate official was not only manager of the stage, but that he had also the inestimable privilege of acting if he so chose. This theory supposed that the altogether too favored individual, being intrenched in such a stronghold, could of course have his pick of the best parts, and the whole arrangement offered a lively picture to the imagination of the partial manner in which the good things of this world are distributed. When it became known that the term only meant that the stage manager had delegated powers to act in place of the proprietor, the result was a rude shattering of a highly-elevated idol. Whatever this phrase may have meant once, it is now little more than a misnomer. Proprietors, as a rule, manage the business affairs of their theatres themselves, and stage managers have nothing to do but to attend to the concerns of the stage. There are still some exceptions to this new ruling, although they are few. The case of the Boston Museum will be recalled by those familiar with theatrical affairs. For many years the name of Mr. R. M. Field, acting and stage manager of this establishment, has been the only one announced on the Museum bills in any managerial capacity whatever. He has had entire control of the business both before and behind the curtain, and there has been but one difference between his position and that of the proprietor, viz., the insignificant consideration of financial return. But, as stated, the case of the Museum is an exception. The phrase is still current, but it generally means nothing. Stage managers are well content that it is so, for the managing of a theatre's money matters is a barren honor.

The duties of the stage manager are numerous and exacting. Not only has he to cast the pieces and keep a strict eye upon rehearsals and performance, but he should be master of every detail either of a personal or impersonal nature. He should know the exact resources of his stage, what stock of all kinds there is on hand, how best to economize old matter, and how to get new the cheapest. He should be a diplomatist in dealing with stars, and as much of a good fellow, as he can without sacrificing dignity, with his company. The jealousies of the fraternity are proverbial, and it is in the power of a stage manager of even temper and pleasant manners to make the sailing tolerable if not plain. But he must be firm, too. He should adopt "Richelieu's" motto: "First, all means to conciliate; failing these, all means to crush." The difficulties that a weak, vacillating man would find himself in, in temporizing with first one clique and then another of fretful, dissatisfied actors, would be incredible. In about a week he would be a candidate for the nearest convenient asylum for the insane.

And these multitudinous duties (and we merely hint at them) make but the least part of his work. Everything depends on them, but one large idea covers all. The stage manager is an administrator. The details mentioned serve the entertainment, but what entertainment to give? That is the grave question upon which all successful management depends, and it is the stage manager who must answer it. He must be qualified by tact, experience, and by intuition no less, to give that answer. The right pieces, to the right audiences, at the right time! It is a problem, and the man who solves it must have peculiar gifts.

One of his most important and trying duties is the selection of material for his company. It is scarcely to be believed, but in this choice—where merit should be, if anywhere in the world, the only test—preferment is not seldom a matter of favoritism or personal influence. Numerous people grow gradually to have claims upon the theatre, and if they choose to press them in this shape and are particularly importunate about it, they carry their ends, and foist appointments upon it which, so far from "filling the soul of that waste place with joy," are calculated to have a directly contrary effect. What makes the especial hardness of this matter, as relates to the stage manager, is that these appointments are mostly made over his head, and that he is at the same time held to account for them. He not infrequently is overloaded by such a quantity of dead wood dumped on his stage by the proprietor, or his intimate friends, or by the man whose little bill it isn't convenient to pay, that it is quite impossible for him to do anything for his own credit or for the entertainment of the community.

For engagements that he himself makes, however, he is fairly responsible. We do not now so much refer to leading theatres. Philadelphia or New York stage managers need have no uncertainty over about their companies. They can have their pick of the best talent, and for them there is no excuse. But they are only specks in the theatrical world. Not to speak of the cities, every town of importance in the land has a theatre, and the equipping of all these establishments with satisfactory material is most difficult. It is, in fact, impossible, and somebody must suffer. In very many cases, when a company has to be organized to meet a sudden emergency, or when breaks have been made by old members leaving, there is no time to choose, even if there was much variety to choose from. Then, for companies for distant points, there is little choice if there be ever so liberal a margin of time, for the best people will not leave the main centres. Further, except in the cases of players of reputation—and such are seldom seeking engagements—the stage manager must gauge a man pretty much by his externals. From all these causes it follows that he is often and bitterly deceived. He must, in his lonely lodgings, after the opening night of a season with a Celebrated Challenge Champion Company, often "turn his face unto the wall," commiserating the day in which he was brought into the world, and vowing to have done with play-acting from that time henceforth. But habit is strong.

The talk of the profession being overstocked is mere fudge. It is overstocked with ignorance and incapacity, fearfully so; but there is a great and increasing want of good actors, and the ineffectual search for them is at present the great bane of the stage-manager's life.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *The Streets of Philadelphia* will be performed for the last times this evening, to-morrow afternoon, and to-morrow evening.

On Monday Mr. and Mrs. Watkins will commence an engagement.

AT THE ARCH Miss Kate Reignolds will have a benefit this evening, when she will personate "Jenny Milson," "Lady Eversleigh," and "Mad'lle Brewer," in the drama of *Nobody's Daughter*.

AT THE CHESNUT the lively new comedy of *Saratoga* will be repeated this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the spectacle of *The Black Crook* will be performed this evening.

The last matinee will be given to-morrow, and to-morrow evening Mr. J. E. McDonough, under whose effective management the spectacle has been presented, will have a benefit.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the drama of *Rip Van Winkle* will be performed this evening for the benefit of Mr. Robert McWade who will assume the title *role*.

A matinee performance will be given to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN a family performance will be given this evening. The Japanese will appear in addition to other attractions.

A family matinee to-morrow.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—Owing to circumstances which the management was unable to control, the performances of Italian opera announced for next week will not be given, and those who have purchased tickets can obtain their money on application at the music store of F. A. North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street.

CITY ITEMS.

MR. THEO. H. BECHER, formerly with John A. Murphey, and lately with E. J. Williams, has within a few days past opened a fine store at No. 1319 Chesnut street, where every variety and kind of house-furnishing goods can be obtained at the lowest prices and the highest style of excellence in workmanship, durability, and the like. Mr. Becher is now prepared to furnish at the shortest notice such articles as japanned waiters, all sizes, ornamented and plain; ice-cream freezers, of all capacities from a quart to several gallons; table cutlery of steel, plain or silver plated; tin-ware for household use, from the most simple kitchen utensils to the most elaborate; refrigerators for kitchen, cellar, or dining-room; water-coolers for families, hotels, and the like; iron, japanned, and willow ware; bird-cages of painted or plain wire; watering-pots for family gardening; brooms, brushes, and buckets for household work; mats for door-steps or entries; step-ladders, having from three to twelve steps; wash-boilers suitable for the largest or smallest of families; cake-boxes, for preserving the freshness and moisture of cakes; toilet sets for bureaus; plated forks and spoons, and many other goods embraced in the line of business. A call in person will convince the most skeptical of the desirableness of making purchases at this establishment. The prices are the lowest that can be found in the city, which fact can be proven conclusively by a personal examination. The excellence and elegance of the goods are unsurpassed, and the variety and number are unlimited.

THOSE WHO DESIRE A BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION should beware of cheap patent pills, or other cathartics containing calomel and mercury. Use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. Component parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Grape Juice. For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Dyspepsia, Sick or Nervous Headache, Costiveness, etc., the Pills are unequalled.

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Schooley's new patent Self-ventilating American Refrigerator is the best and only perfect self-ventilating preserver in the world, and will keep such articles as Vegetables, Fruits, Meats, Game, Fish, Milk, Eggs, etc. etc., longer, drier, and colder, with less ice, than any other Refrigerator now in use.
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YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE! of the injurious effects of Cathartics and Purgatives, containing mercury, calomel, and other deleterious drugs. In a short time they enervate and destroy the system as well as the complexion, If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; a pleasant purgative, and cause neither nausea or griping pains.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

TO INSURE HEALTH AND PROPER DIGESTION you should use HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are composed of Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice. They excite digestion, nourish and invigorate the system, and purge out all the humors that grow and rankle in the blood. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA makes New, Fresh, and Healthy Blood, and Beautifies the Complexion.

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DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICE STAND between your suffering child and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

MARRIED.

VOORHEES—McGOWEN.—On Wednesday, May 17, in Trinity Church, Southwark, by the Rev. J. Y. Burk, Mr. CHARLES E. VOORHEES to Miss SALLIE E. McGOWEN, all of this city.

WINNER—ATTICK.—On the 3d instant, by the Rev. George Bringhurst, BENJAMIN WINNER, to MARY L. ATTICK, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BOWEN.—On the morning of the 17th of May, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of F. H. and Susan W. Bowen, aged 2 years.

CUNNINGHAM.—On the 15th instant, Captain JOHN R. CUNNINGHAM, aged 45 years

The relatives and friends of the family, Ionic Lodge, No. 94, A. Y. M., Benatus Lodge, No. 74, I. O. of O. F., Post No. 6, G. A. R., and the orders in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Walnut street, above Seventh, Camden, N. J., on Sunday, 21st instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Newtown Cemetery.

IRWIN.—On the 18th instant, KVERALYN, daughter of Commander John and Oceana B. Irwin, aged 10 years and 9 months.

EVANS.—On the afternoon of the 17th instant, ELIZA ALLEN, wife of Samuel R. Evans.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1017 Green street, on Saturday afternoon, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock.

SCHAFER.—On the 17th instant, IGNATZ SCHAFER, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 966 Alder street, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

TYBOUT.—On the 19th instant, GEORGE MAXWELL TYBOUT, of Newcastle county, Delaware.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

AMERICAN
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SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
JOHN S. WILSON.

5 19 fmw3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ FORTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY.—THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION will celebrate its Forty-Seventh Anniversary at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on the evening of TUESDAY, May 30.

Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Armitage, of New York, Rev. Dr. Harper, formerly of Indianapolis, and Rev. Dr. Newton, of this city.

Singing by a choir of four hundred young ladies, under the direction of Professor John Bower.

Tickets, with secured seats, Twenty-five Cents each, may be procured at the Society's house, No. 1122 CHESNUT Street. 5 18 11t

☞ NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, May 18, 1871.

As our bank building is about to be remodelled, so as to provide greater facilities and security in the transaction of business, we have taken the banking room in the Chamber of Commerce Building, SECOND Street, above Walnut, formerly occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, where we are now prepared for the transaction of business.

5 18 6t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

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The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad (begun July last) is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed 266 miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over 130 miles of finished road, and tracklaying is rapidly progressing towards the eastern border of Dakota. Including its purchase of the St. Paul and Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 560.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—Jay Cooke & Co. are now selling and unhesitatingly recommend, as a Profitable and perfectly Safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency), and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also, as fast as the Road is completed, on

23,000 ACRES OF LAND to every mile of track, or 500 Acres for each $1000 Bond. They are exempt from United States Tax; Principal and Interest are payable in Gold; Denominations:—Coupons, $100 to $1000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

LANDS FOR BONDS.—Northern Pacific 7-30's are at all times receivable at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's Lands, at their lowest cash price. This renders them practically INTEREST-BEARING LAND WARRANTS.

SINKING FUND.—The proceeds of all sales of Lands are required to be devoted to the repurchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due. With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment accessible to the people which is more PROFITABLE OR SAFE.

EXCHANGING U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES.—The success of the New Government 5 Per Cent. Loan will compel the early surrender of United States 6 per cents. Many holders of Five-Twenties are now exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their yearly income.

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AND ACCRURED INTEREST, BY

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Bankers and Stock Brokers,

No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,

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DUNN BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

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Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 3.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

(L. S.) Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the fifth (5th) day of June, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing applications for the following CHARTERS OF INCORPORATION, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed, viz.:—

1. The Fairmount Microscopical Society.
2. Penn Treaty Building and Loan Association. Amendments.
3. Nineteenth Ward Building Association.
4. Oakdale Building and Loan Association.
5. The Undine Barge Club of Philadelphia.
6. Paragon Building and Loan Association.
7. The Southwark Building Association No. 2.
8. Our Building Association.
9. The Rector Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of the Good Shepherd, of the city of Philadelphia.
10. The American Artisans' Museum College, of the city of Philadelphia.
11. Chestnut Hills Mutual Improvement Association. Amendments.
12. The Union Benevolent Association. Amendments.
13. The Sarsfield Male Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
14. The Powelton Building Association.
15. The Independent German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of St. Paul's.
16. The Mount Saint Vincent Mutual Beneficial Society of Germantown, Philadelphia county.
17. The South Broad Street Building and Loan Association of Philadelphia.
18. Purity Lodge, No. 1, Brothers and Sisters of Honor and Friendship.
19. The Commonwealth Building and Loan Association of the City of Philadelphia.
20. Teutonia Building Association.
21. The Goethe Loan and Building Association.
22. Olney Building and Loan Association.
23. The Bethany Baptist Church of Fox Chase, in the Twenty-third ward of the city of Philadelphia.
24. The Samuel Miller Savings and Building Association.
25. The Seamen's Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
26. The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of Saint Timothy.
27. The Congregation Adath Israel.
28. The German Union Building Association.
29. The Frankford Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of the City of Philadelphia.
30. Henry Grattan Benevolent Society of Philadelphia.
31. The Eagle Building and Loan Association of Philadelphia, No. 3.
32. The Penn Sewing School of Philadelphia.
33. The Logan Square Building and Loan Association.
34. The Sepviva Building Association of Philadelphia.
35. The German Evangelical Reformed Emanuel's Church, at Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
36. Anthracite Loan Company. Amendment.
37. The Old Oaks Cemetery Company of Philadelphia. Amendments.
38. The National Savings Loan and Building Association of the City of Philadelphia. Amendments.
39. West Girard Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.
40. The Leverington Savings Fund and Loan Association of Roxborough. Amendment.
41. The Franklin Savings Fund and Loan Association of Roxborough. Amendment.
42. The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of the Mediator, Philadelphia. Amendments.
43. The Ninth Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. Amendment.
44. The Port Richmond Building and Loan Association.
45. The Board of Trustees of the St. John's Reformed Church of West Philadelphia. Amendments.
46. The Journalists' Fund of Philadelphia.
47. The Ring Association.
48. The State Building Association.
49. The Columbia Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
50. The Twenty-seventh Ward Land Association.
51. Kensington Building Association No. 3.

5 19 RICHARD DONAGAN, Prothonotary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

(L. S.) Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that "THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE COMPANY" have filed an application for change of name to the "KEYSTONE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY," and that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed. RICHARD DONAGAN,

5 19 Prothonotary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

(L. S.) Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that "The Germantown and Chesnut Hill Cemetery Company" have filed an application for change of name to "The Ivy Hill Cemetery Company," and that the Honorable, the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the 5th day of June, A. D., 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed.

RICHARD DONAGAN,

5 19 Prothonotary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

(L. S.) Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the "Union Club" have filed an application for change of name to the "City Club," and that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed.

RICHARD DONAGAN,

5 19 Prothonotary.

A BEAUTIFUL SPOT IS

WENONAH.

Its Hotel, its lakes, the fish pond, the old mill, the old railroad bridge, the handsome drives and avenues, the park, and many other points of interest, are in themselves sufficient attractions, while the NATURAL ADVANTAGES of the tract, such as excellent water, rolling country, high and healthy location, facilities for drainage, and EASY ACCESS TO THE CITY, render WENONAH the most desirable place for building Country Residences within the vicinity of Philadelphia situated on the West Jersey Railroad, 11 miles from Camden, reached in FORTY-FIVE MINUTES from your place of business. The Hotel will be completed and opened about the 15th of June. Visit the place and judge it upon its merits. Tickets and information furnished by

DANIEL M. FOX & SON,

5 16 12trp No. 540 North FIFTH Street.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—"Fifty Years in the Magic Circle" is the appropriate and attractive title of the long-promised autobiography of Signor Blitz, the merry magician and the genial philosopher, who uniformly acts upon the principle that it is a good thing to be happy and to try and make others so. It is doubtful whether any performer before the public has been the source of so much innocent enjoyment to old and young as Signor Blitz, and although he has at times fallen under animadversion as a special representative of the old gentleman in black who rules in the regions below, few readers of the volume before us will hesitate to coincide in our opinion that the fifty years in the magic circle have been well spent by the merry Signor, and if he should happen to disappear some fine day through his famous magic table and never return again to gladden the eyes of his mundane admirers, the belief will be general that he has vanished with a "presto pass" to the regions of the stars, leaving Old Scratch to scratch his head over the wonderful escape of his intended victim. But the Signor is not ready to perform such a feat as this just yet, and it is to be hoped that he, with "Bobby" and the birds, will entertain the oldsters as well as the youngsters among us for many years to come.

Signor Blitz has travelled over nearly the whole of the civilized portions of Europe and America, and as a natural consequence he has seen many strange and amusing sights and has been the hero of innumerable adventures, the recital of which could scarcely fail to make an entertaining volume. "Fifty Years in the Magic Circle," beyond a brief sketch of his early years, is little more than a collection of anecdotes, arranged generally, but not always, chronologically, so as to make a connected narrative; and it is a very amusing book, which thousands of persons who have enjoyed the performances of Signor Blitz will be glad to possess as a memorial of the pleasant hours they have passed in witnessing his wonderful performances. A work of this kind is necessarily egotistical, but the egotism of the Signor, so far from being offensive, gives a flavor to his anecdotes, and renders them more enjoyable than they would be if related by another. In fact, a pleasant egotism is the spice of such a book, without which it would have comparatively little value. The Signor in narrating the adventures of his life does not affect a literary style, but writes in the same pleasant gossipy way in which he talks, and we hope his "Fifty Years in the Magic Circle" will achieve the success it deserves. Published by Belknap & Bliss, and for sale by subscription only. The agent for this city is Duffield Ashmead, No. 711 Sansom street.

—"The Ogilvies" and "The Head of the Family" are two volumes of a neat library edition of the novels of Miss Mulock in course of publication by Harper & Brothers. Miss Mulock is not one of the great novelists of the day, but within her sphere she is one of the best, and her works are fully deserving of the popularity they have obtained. Her stories are always interesting, while the purity of their style and the healthy moral tone that pervades them commend them to the regards of those who are fastidious about the quality of the literature to which they give their time and attention. The two stories above mentioned have always been favorites, and they are deserving of permanent places in any library. For sale by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers have also issued "Anteros," by the author of "Guy Livingstone," a novel in the entertaining but extravagant and high-flown style of the author's previous works; "A Life's Assize," by Mrs. J. H. Riddell, a powerfully-written story in which the character of the hero—if he can be called the hero—"Andrew Hardell," is most admirably drawn; and "The Monarch of Mincing Lane," by William Black, which is improbable and somewhat sensational, but well written and very readable. For sale by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

—"Gabrielle Andre," by S. Baring Gould, M. A., published by D. Appleton & Co., is designed to illustrate the current of feeling in Church and State in France in 1798, or, in other words, to take a view of the French Revolution from its ecclesiastical side. Mr. Gould's fame has hitherto rested upon his archæological researches, for his elaborate and ambitious work, "The Origin and Development of Religious Belief," was an attempt very far beyond his powers, and failed to add greatly to his reputation. Those who are familiar with his previous writings will be surprised at the success which he has achieved as a novelist in the work before us. "Gabrielle Andre" is not only a story of great interest, but it is a valuable contribution to the literature of the French Revolution, and will materially assist many readers to understand some of the most interesting phases of that great upheaval. For sale by Porter & Coates.

—Part 59 of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia," which has just been issued, concludes the work. This Encyclopedia is the most comprehensive ever issued; for although its articles are many of them short, they give the essential points and contain a vast amount of valuable information in a very small space. The general accuracy of this work we have tested by constant use during the period of its publication, and we can cordially recommend it both on account of its utility and its cheapness.

—The current number of *Harper's Weekly* contains a very excellent engraving of the picture of "Othello at the House of Brabantio," by Mr. D. R. Knight, of this city, which attracted so much attention at the first Union League Art Reception last winter, and which is now one of the features of the spring exhibition of the New York Academy of Design. The publication of this engraving is a high compliment to a talented Philadelphia artist, and it is creditable to the conductors of *Harper's Weekly*, as it shows a desire on their part to advance the interests of American art by making the public acquainted with the merits of such works. The *Illustrated London News* has, for many years, made a practice of engraving the principal pictures in the various exhibitions, and the practice is one that deserves to be imitated by the American illustrated journals. It would be a benefit to the paper itself, to the public, and to the artists, if *Harper's Weekly* and other publications of the same class were to reproduce such pictures as that of Mr. Knight more frequently than they do.

—From the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the May numbers of *The Cornhill Magazine*, *Temple Bar*, *London Society*, *All the Year Round*, and the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—Some remarks on the French nation made by Justus von Liebig in a recent address to the Bavarian Academy of Sciences show a kind and philosophical spirit which is now too seldom met with in the speeches and writings of German professors on this subject. "We look upon the heavy sufferings," he said, "which the French people formerly brought on Germany as on a disease whose pain is totally forgotten when the patient recovers. . . . We do not ignore our obligations to the great philosophers, mathematicians, and naturalists of France, who have in so many branches of science been our teachers and models. Eight-and-forty years ago I came to Paris to study chemistry; an accident brought me under the notice of Alexander von Humboldt, and his recommendation induced Guy-Lussac, one of the greatest chemists and physicists of his day, to propose that I, a boy of twenty, should continue and complete, with his assistance, an experiment I had begun. He accepted me as his assistant and pupil in his private laboratory, and thereby determined the whole of my scientific career. Never will I forget the kindness with which Arago, Dulong, and Thenard treated the German student. How many of my countrymen—physicians, naturalists, and Orientalists—could I name who, like myself, have a grateful remembrance of the practical support given them by French savans for the attainment of their scientific aims! A warm sympathy for everything noble and great and a disinterested hospitality are among the finest traits of the French character. They will revive on the neutral ground of science, on which the best spirits of both nations will have to meet in their efforts for a common object, and thus will the indestructible brotherhood of France and Germany in the field of science contribute to alleviate the bitterness towards Germany with which the deeply wounded national feeling of France is filled by the consequences of a war that was forced upon us."

—An unfortunate gentleman, says an English paper, against whom it was proved recently at the London Central Criminal Court that he had married three wives—taking to himself a second and a third while his first was still living—pleaded in mitigation of punishment, that he had married neither of them for money, and that he had up to the moment of being arrested "been at the expense of maintaining them." Apart from legal considerations, it might no doubt be argued, with some show of fairness, that it is nobler to support three wives in comfort than to abandon one in indigence. But these are the principles of Mormonism, and have not yet been generally adopted in England. The view held by the accused was that, far from having failed in his duty as a husband, he had, in fact, performed it three times over; and if the judge had been in a position to decide the matter in the same spirit, without reference to the mere law on the subject, he might appropriately have sentenced the man with the three wives to dwell with them all together. There is a Russian fable on this subject, in which the very punishment we have indicated was prescribed. "That was no punishment at all," says some thoughtless person to whom the story is supposed to be told. "Was it not?" replies the narrator. "In ten days the man hanged himself!"

—The Prussian "Cultus-Minister," Herr von Muhler, seems to like fighting for its own sake, or he would not so constantly get himself into hot water. Having very nearly been turned out of office through his injudicious interference in the affairs of the Musical Academy—which led to Joachim's resignation, retracted only at the King's special desire—he at once took up arms against the Academy of Arts. It suddenly occurred to him during the recent exhibition that a painting of Christ hung too close to that of some Greek deities of the opposite sex, and with his own august hand he instantly removed the offending heathens. Not content with this, he took it upon himself to lecture the academical body in the newspapers on the "Befitting in Art," of which he understands about as much as he does of many other things. To this double insult the Berlin artists replied in a very sharp (though lamentably ill-written) protest, wherein they threatened as a body never again to exhibit under the auspices of the Government, if these unbefitting and most silly interferences on the part of Herr Muhler did not cease at once and forever. This protest also went to the newspapers. The next step taken by the enraged Minister was to single out one member, to charge him with the publication, and after a volley of terrible abuse to threaten him with the punishment of depriving him for a year of his academical vote. The whole body of Academicians have risen like one man to tell his Excellency that in the first place he has grossly transgressed the limits of his power, that he has issued his remonstrance on the ground of an abrogated statute of 1790, and that they, one and all, are fully responsible for that disagreeable protest, its contents, as well as its publication. Nothing remains for poor Muhler now but to dissolve the Academy by a *coup d'etat*, to send the single members to the House of Correction, and to elect a new Academy from among the most God-fearing house decorators.

—Madison, Wis., possesses the horse which Sherman rode to the sea.

—Iowa announces her intention to manufacture sugar from the box elder tree.

—Mr. Clark, of Indiana, will never light another match over an open keg of powder.

—Frenchmen in England exiled by Napoleon in 1851 are going to sue him for damages.

—The daily paper printed at Wild Cat, Ark., is very appropriately named *Evening Caterwaul*.

—The author of "Nothing to Wear," William Allen Butler, teaches a Presbyterian Bible class in Yonkers.

—The members of the German royal family being obliged to learn a trade, the Emperor William in early life was a printer.

—Seven girls in Cincinnati have formed a society for the investigation of the antecedents of wife-hunters.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1871.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that they will have the privilege of subscribing for New Stock at par in the proportion of one share for every six as registered in their name, April 30, 1871.

Holders of less than six Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more than a multiple of six Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscription will be received and the first instalment of Fifty per centum will be payable between the 22d day of May and 22d day of June, 1871. Second instalment of Fifty per centum will be payable between the 22d day of November and 22d day of December, 1871. If Stockholders prefer, the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription.

No subscription will be received after June 22, 1871. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 1 3w Treasurer.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 2 2m Treasurer.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Age

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at Horticultural Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 24th instant, at 8 o'clock P. M. 5 10 12t

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17t

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

DIVORCE NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To JACOB F. SCHILLING, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ANNA D. SCHILLING should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To EDWARD BARTINE, late of the county of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ALMIRA BARTINE should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To ANNE IBBOTSON, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ARVAH JAMES IBBOTTSON should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of his petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To GEORGE R. HALLOWELL, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why LAVINIA C. HALLOWELL should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To ANN CANDY, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why THOMAS D. CANDY should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of his petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To ALFRED BORDEN, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why CORALINN BORDEN should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To BERNARD McLAUGHLIN, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why MARY McLAUGHLIN should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To DEWITT M. OGDEN, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the 1st MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why HARRIET A. OGDEN should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

DIVORCE NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To THOMAS J. PEEKY, late of the county of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why PHEBE J. PEEKY should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To JOHN FINLEY, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why CATHARINE FINLEY should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To LEAVITT J. LIBBY, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ELIZABETH B. LIBBY should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To JOSEPH HARRISON, late of the County of Philadelphia. In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why SARAH J. HARRISON should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To CONSTANTINE B. ELBE, late of the County of Philadelphia

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why LOUISA HENRIETTA ELBE should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To EDWARD F. BROTHER, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ESTHER A. BROTHER should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To ROLF C. LINK, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ELIZABETH C. LINK should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To MARY EVERHAM, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why CHARLES EVERHAM should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of his petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To WILLIAM R. BAKER, late of the county of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why EMMA L. BAKER should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

ICE.

"PRICE OF ICE LOW ENOUGH TO SATISFY ALL."
"BE SURE KNICKERBOCKER IS ON THE WAGON."

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.
THOS. E. CAHILL, President.
E. P. KERSHOW, Vice-President.
A. HUNT, Treasurer
E. S. CORNELL, Secretary.
T. A. HENDRY, Superintendent.
Principal Office,
No. 435 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Branch Offices and Depots,
North Pennsylvania Railroad and Master street.
Ridge Avenue and Willow street.
Willow Street Wharf, Delaware avenue.
Twenty-second and Hamilton streets.
Ninth Street and Washington avenue.
Pine Street Wharf, Schuylkill.
No. 4833 Main Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North Second street, Camden, N. J., and Cape May, New Jersey.

Prices for Families, Offices, etc. 1871.
8 pounds daily, 50 cents per week.
12 " " 65 " " "
16 " " 80 " " "
20 " " 95 " " "
Half bushel or forty pounds, 20 cents each delivery. 4 28 3tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,
"RIP VAN WINKLE."
NEW CHROMOS.

All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates. All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.

Send for catalogue.

Looking-Glasses,
ALL NEW STYLES,

At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ELIZABETH M. TILLMAN VS. WILLIAM TILLMAN.
C. C. P. In Divorce. Sept. T., 1868, No. 54. March T., 1869, No 86.

To WILLIAM TILLMAN, Respondent:—
You will please take notice of a rule granted this day on you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed in the above case, personal notice having failed on account of your absence. Returnable SATURDAY, May 27, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M. JOSEPH BALL,
5 17 wf4t* Attorney for Libellant.

WILSON'S
CARPET CLEANING
ESTABLISHMENT,
4 1 3m No. 611 South SEVENTEENT

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A Property on the south side of
Chesnut St., Between Third and Fourth,
42 feet 10 inches front, suitable for a Bank, Insurance Company, or other Public Building.
Address "IMPROVEMENT," at this office.
5 15 mwf6t

FOR SALE,
An Elegant Residence,
WITH STABLE,
AT CHESNUT HILL.

Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot
D. T. PRATT,
3 24 2m No. 108 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE.
"SPRING LAKE."

An elegant country seat at Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia, ten minutes walk from depot, and five hundred yards from Fairmount Park; lawn of nearly nine acres, adorned with choice shrubbery, evergreen, fruit and shade trees. A most healthy location, views for 40 miles over a rich country, modern pointed stone house, gas, water, etc., coach, ice, and spring houses, never failing spring of purest water, (LAKE FOR BOATING), all stocked with mountain trout, carp, etc., beautiful cascade, with succession of rapids through the meadow.

Apply to J. R. PRICE, on the premises. 4 25

FOR SALE,
HANDSOME RESIDENCE,
WEST PHILADELPHIA.

No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),
THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.

Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, bath, hot and cold water.

Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.

Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.
M. D. LIVENSETTER,
4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE—THE UNEXPIRED TERM OF Lease, Good-will, and Fixtures of the handsome Store and Dwelling No. 153 N. Eighth street. Splendid show window. Rent only $1000. Possession immediate. Apply on the premises. 5 17 3t

COUNTRY AND CITY PROPERTIES FOR SALE, RENT, and EXCHANGE in great number and varieties by
J. MAX GREEN,
5 6 1m No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,
STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.
APPLY ON PREMISES.
4 22 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—DESIRABLE Summer Residence, Township Line, near School Lane, Germantown.
JUSTICE BATEMAN & CO.,
5 1tf No. 122 South FRONT Street.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO LET ON Wayne street, Germantown, within five minutes' walk of Wayne Station; 9 rooms, hot and cold water and bath. Inquire at Bakery, No. 4541 MAIN Street. 5 16 6t*

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT TO GENtlemen, S. E. corner FIFTEENTH and LOCUST. Elegant location. Terms moderate. 5 16 6t

LUMBER

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. 1871
HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK,

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1871
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. 1871
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1871
WALNUT BOARDS,
WALNUT PLANK.

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1871
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. 1871
ASH,
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
HICKORY.

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1871
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. 1871
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1871
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 6/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St

BUILDERS, TAKE NOTICE.
The largest and best stock of
WOOD MOULDINGS
IN THE STATE,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
Can be found at the
U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
Nos. 22, 24, 26, 28 South FIFTEENTH Street.
Also, scroll, Bracket, and Turning Work furnished to order at very short notice.
Call and see stock and prices. 4 27 1m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY
FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING
ANNUITIES.
Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.
INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as
EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.
WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Henry J. Williams,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
William S. Vaux,	Lindley Smyth,
John R. Wucherer,	George A. Wood,
Adolph E. Borie,	Anthony J. Antelo,
Alexander Biddle,	Charles S. Lewis,
	Henry Lewis.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $700,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, ten days' notice.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS kept SEPARATE AND APART from assets of Company.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell.
Henry Pratt McKean.	[5 13 fmw6

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, $500,000.

FOR SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

All trust investments are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Robins,	Augustus Heaton,
Lewis R. Ashhurst,	F. Ratcnford Starr,
J. Livingston Erringer,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
R. P. McCullagh,	Edward Y. Townsend,
Edwin M. Lewis,	John D. Taylor,
James L. Claghorn,	Hon. William A. Porter.
Benjamin B. Comegys,	Edward S. Handy,
	Joseph Carson, M. D.

OFFICERS.
President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS. 2 3fmw6

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS,
Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices,
HOLLAND SHADES,
PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.

BLINDS painted and trimmed
STORE SHADES made and lettered.
Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc, Repairing promptly attended to.

B. J. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
3 7 tuths3m PHILADELPHIA

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL. 3 10 1y§

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 18

FOURTH OF JULY, 1871.
HAVE PLACED IN YOUR BAR ONE OF FENNER'S APPARATUS FOR COOLING BEER, ALE, AND PORTER.

A NEW PATENT.
LAGER BEER,
ALE, AND PORTER, APPARATUS.
W. W. FENNER,
No. 127 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Sole Agent for Strater's Patent.

This machine is entirely different from the old style Beer Pump. It performs its own work, and requires no labor. The liquors are forced up from the cellar to the bar-room by means of a pressure of air made by force of water, and can be drawn just as clear as directly from the barrel.

Among the many advantages claimed for this machine are, that the beer or ale never becomes flat, and can be drawn as cold as ice water with very small expense of ice.

The Apparatus can always be seen at my place in operation, or at any of the principal saloons in this city. 5 6 stuth12t*

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE CHEAPEST and best article in the market for
BLUEING CLOTHES.
It does not contain any acid.
It will not injure the finest fabric.
It is put up at
WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia,
And for sale by most of the Grocers and Druggists.
The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S name on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.
BARLOW'S BLUE
will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 3 28 tuths2m

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
n Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
n Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money).....	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan.....	214,000 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax).....	204,162 50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan.....	168,920 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	20,700 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	25,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee).....	20,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan.....	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan.....	4,200 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock).....	15,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)..	4,300 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock).....	4,000 00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties..	261,650 00
$1,960,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447 34. M'k't v'l	$1,293 557 00
	Real Estate.....	56,000 50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made.....	230,971 27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company.....	93,375 40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value.....	3,912 00
	Cash.....	142,911 73
		$1,890,727 97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,;	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397'89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870.....$128,851 78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820,
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
ILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
rom Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319 07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Joseph R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
	Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full).....$200,000 00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870..... 600,388 06

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON Assistant-Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally,
Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. F. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of P '70..... 2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
$2,233,2
Losses paid in 1870.....$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property.....	$834,950
United States Government Loans.....	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans.....	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans.....	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds.....	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans.....	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks.....	62,456
Cash in Bank.....	231,048
Loans on Collateral Security.....	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled.....	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission.....	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company.....	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871
Franklin Fire Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL.....$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452 35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881 70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly
$6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant.
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FOR NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·15 a. m. Accommodation via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 a. m. Express, and 3·30 p. m. Accommodation via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 p. m. for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·15 a. m. and 3·30 p. m. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 9·30 a. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations.

At 6·15, 8, and 9·30 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, and 5 p. m. for Trenton.

At 6·15, 8, and 9·30 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 p. m. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6 15 and 9·30 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3 30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 p. m. for Edgewater, Riverside, and Palmyra.

At 6 15 and 9·30 a. m., 12 m., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 p. m. for Fish House.

The 11·30 p. m. Line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7 and 10 a. m., 1·20, 5, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m., New York Express Lines, and 11·30 p. m Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 10 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 a. m., 6·45 and 12 p. m. for Bristol.

At 12 p. m. (Night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 10 a. m., 6·45 p. m., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 3, and 5 p. m. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 6 p. m. for Bristol.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30 and 5 p. m. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 5, and 6 p. m. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 a. m., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·15 p. m. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 and 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·15 p. m. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc., and 7 a. m. for Schooley's Mountain.

At 9·30 a. m. and 5 p. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, and at 5 p. m. for Milford.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 a. m. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6 and 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 p. m. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, and Mount Holly.

At 6 a. m., 2·30 and 6·30 p. m. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6 and 11 a. m., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6 a. m., 1 and 3·30 p. m., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Highistown. WM. H. GATZMER,
May 15, 1871. Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs *Daily*; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaving Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
SUMMER TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871,

the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia.....	7·10 P. M.
"	" Williamsport.....	4·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie.....	8·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia....	12·30 P. M.
"	" Williamsport....	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie.....	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia.....	9·30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport.....	6·35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven..	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie.....	11·20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport.....	10·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia....	6·30 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie.....	9·00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport...	8·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia.	5·50 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven.....	8·05 A. M.
"	" Williamsport.....	9·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia. .	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport....	1·25 A. M.
"	" Sunbury.....	1·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia..	9·40 A. M.

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Mail west with west-bound trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Warren Accommodation east and west with trains on L. S. and M. S. R. W. east and west and at Corry with O. C. and A. R. R. W.

Erie Accommodation east at Corry and west at Corry and Irvinetown with O. C. and A. R. R. W.

Elmira Mail and Buffalo Express make close connection at Williamsport with the N. C. R. W. trains, north and south.

Catawissa passenger trains will be run east from Williamsport on Erie Express, and west to Williamsport on Elmira Mail.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Freight (with passenger car).....	7·00 A. M.
Mail.....	8·00 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation.....	3·45 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic:—	
Freight.....	12·45 P. M.
Mail.....	4·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation.....	6·15 A. M.

LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE:—

For Haddonfield, 9 and 10·15 A. M., 2 and 4·15 P. M.
For Atco and intermediate stations.....10·15 A. M.
For Hammonton and intermediate stations, 6 09 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE:—

Haddonfield, 6 and 11 A. M., and 1, 3·15, and 10 P. M.
Atco, 12·15 P. M.; Hammonton 6 A. M.
Night line for Haddonfield leaves Camden 11·30 P. M.

Freight must be delivered at Vine street wharf by 4 P. M. to insure its transportation next day.

5 12 4t D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

May 15, 1871.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way.....	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express.....	8·30 a. m
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n.....	12·30 p. m
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express.....	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation.....	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation..	5·15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading.....	8·00 a m
To Pottsville.....	3.15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation.....	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation..	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express.....	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n.....	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express.....	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation.....	9·10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottsville.....	12·35 a. m.
From Reading.....	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY,

Leave depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, 8·45 and 11 a. m., 2·15, 4, and 6 30 p. m

Leave West Manayunk, 6·10 and 9·30 a. m., 12 noon, 3·05 and 5·15 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, for Belmont, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·50, 5·40, and 6·40 P. M.

Leave Belmont, 9·25, 10·25, 11·25 a. m., 1·25, 2·25, 3·25, 4·25, 5·15, 6·15, and 7·05 p. m.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1 55 and 9·50 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Chicago without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 2·40 and 8·10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12·30 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under Continental Hotel, No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. 213 S. Fourth street.

Through tickets and baggage checks to all principal points in Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, West, and Northwest, may be obtained at the new Union Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under the Continental Hotel, or at No. 811 Chesnut street. Tickets to principal local points on sale at above offices. Baggage checked from hotels and residences by the Union Transfer Co.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER MAY 8.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·20, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12 30, night.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 7, 8·45, and 11·25 p. m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·55 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 8·20, and 10·20 p. m.

The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 7·25 a. m. and 6·40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 7, 8·45, p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·50, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·50, 10·15, 11·10 p. m.

Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 8, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a.m., 12·05, m., 1·30, 3,4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 8 05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7 30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 3, 7·15, and 9·30 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 8 50, 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 6 15, 8, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10·05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·58, 7·34, 8·05, 8·22, 9·20, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·28, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 6·25, 6·45, 7·45, 8·30, 9·45, 10·30 p m.

Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a m., 1·30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7·30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·15, 10 a. m., and 3·30 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6·30 a m. and 6·30 p. m.

The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Domino or Schus' Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 4 p. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Dominо Lane.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 12·25 and 5·20 p. m.

For points on Perkiomen Railroad leave Ninth and Green at 1·30 p. m. Returning, leave Schwenksville at 4·45 p. m., arriving at Ninth and Green at 6·50 p. m.

Passengers by 1·30 p. m. train connect at Phœnixville with train for Pottstown and Reading.

Passengers taking the 7·30 and 7·35 a. m. and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection. G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
On and after MONDAY, April 24,

Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·25 and 10 A. M., 2·30, 7·10, and 11·20 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·45 P. M. This train stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction, 6·30, 8·50 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 5·30 P. M. Stops at all stations. The 5·30 P. M. will run to West Chester on Saturdays.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10 A. M., 2, 5, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·35 A. M. Stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 5·25, 8·10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. Stops at all stations.

A train will leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 5 A. M. every Monday.

ON SUNDAY

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 4·7 A. M. and 5P. M.
H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M

10 A. M. train will run to Kennett till other wise ordered

Train leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 4·20 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 14, 1871.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TEMPERANCE.

The Second Day's Session—Resumption of the Discussion on the Resolutions and Substitutes of the Committee.

When we closed our report yesterday the Committee on Resolutions was yet to be appointed. On reassembling in the afternoon, the chairman, General Owen, announced the following committee:—

General Louis Wagner, Hon. Simeon B. Chase, Major James Bell, John Bardsley, James Black, I. H. Jones, J. R. Sypher, Rev. P. Coombe, E. H. Rauch, Thomas M. Coleman, Rev. E. G. Brooks, Benj. R. Bradford, Parry Marcy, John Sheridan, and Mrs. Sarah T. Rodgers.

The convention reassembled at 8 o'clock.

The Committee on Resolutions, through their chairman, General Louis Wagner, submitted a preamble and series of resolutions recognizing the reasons for thanking God for the blessings which have hitherto crowned the Temperance cause, and deprecating the evils following the sale and use of intoxicating liquors.

That those who vote directly or indirectly in support of the licensed trade in liquors are, with the venders, morally responsible for the evils resulting therefrom.

That the convention earnestly recommend the formation throughout the State of Voting Leagues, pledging their members to support no one for any legislative or executive office who is not thoroughly committed to temperance principles.

That the convention recommend the friends of temperance in all parts of the State to take such action as will insure the election of legislators who will work and vote for the enactment of general or local prohibitory laws.

Addresses on the resolutions were made by Messrs. Coleman, Wright, Black, McFarland, and Coombs.

THIS MORNING'S SESSION.

The convention resumed its deliberations this morning at 10 o'clock, with General Joshua T. Owen in the chair.

Rev. Mr. Mullen opened the proceedings with prayer. Before the resumption of the regular business the following important communication was received:—

To the President and Delegates of the Temperance Convention.—Gentlemen:—I expected to be with you, but business has detained me at home. I understand the question of organizing a separate temperance party will be before the convention. This would be a great mistake at this time. The people are not prepared for it, and it would result in checking the cause if attempted at present. A few years ago I was of the same opinion, and a few of us organized a temperance party and put a ticket in the field. We did pretty well, but we were all satisfied that it was a mistake; and it greatly damaged our cause here then because we were not prepared for it, and such will be the result everywhere it is tried until the temperance feeling has a stronger hold upon the people. The most important measure before the people is the Local Option law; this ought to be secured, if possible, which would cause an agitation throughout the whole State, and in a short time would bring the question so much before the people that many years would not pass before the friends of temperance would procure a foothold in every county, city, borough, and township in the State; and then they could marshal their forces in a solid body, and when they felt that they could succeed that would be the proper time to organize as a party, which would command success by the great demonstration that it could make.

In the meantime the friends of temperance, in support of their principles, should resolve that they will support no drinking man or one who would throw his influence against the temperance cause if elected to Congress or our State Legislature, and, in fact, for any local office. In this way the influence of the temperance men could be brought to bear with tenfold more force upon the existing parties than by forming a separate Temperance party at this time. It would force both parties in a large number of the counties to give drinking men as well as opponents to the temperance cause, as candidates for public office, and when either party nominated such men let the whole temperance vote be thrown against them. Such a policy would, as stated before, exercise tenfold the influence on parties than the organization of a separate party.

As the editor of the *Miners' Journal* for upwards of forty-two years, which is an independent and out-spoken paper, as many know, I have considerable experience in these matters, and the more I reflect on this subject the more thoroughly convinced am I that an attempt to form a separate party at this time would damage the cause and throw it back for several years. I am aware we have a number of young enthusiasts, and also a number of old workers in the cause, who, in consequence of not having succeeded ere this, attribute the failure to the non-establishment of a Temperance party. This is not the cause of non-success heretofore—it is to be attributed more to the character of our people, who are not easily operated upon, and the great apathy that prevails among the different churches and clergy, as will be seen in Pennsylvania on this question. They must be stirred up to duty, and as soon as they show a disposition to aid the great cause of temperance, a cause on which the prosperity and extension of Christianity so greatly depend, it will soon obtain a foothold among the people that all the power of those engaged in the infernal liquor traffic will not be able to eradicate.

The sentiments of the people and also the position of parties must also be taken into consideration.

There are thousands of persons who favor temperance, and will support or vote in favor of it, if you do not separate it from other questions of policy before the country in which they feel a greater interest in bearing upon their business interests. A separate party would drive this force from you, in spite of all your arguments to the contrary, and thus weaken you.

Further, three-fourths of the friends of the temperance cause in Pennsylvania belong to the Republican party. The votes in our legislative halls show this; while three-fourths of the Democratic party oppose temperance—their votes also prove this. Nothing would please the ringsters so much as to see a separate Temperance party organized, and they would, under the circumstances, contribute to keep it in the field, knowing that it would draw nearly all its force from the Republican party, and they could easily defeat both parties, and by such means easily obtain the ascendancy. You would also drive a large portion of the lukewarm Republicans to the Democracy, while not few of the professed friends of the Democracy would leave their party and join a minority for the sake of their temperance principles. He had a strong illustration of this in the conduct of the "Great War Horse of Temperance," the Rev. John Chambers, in the Governor's election between Pollock and Bigler, when the question of prohibition was before the people of the State.

Again, by weakening the Republican party, the natural allies of temperance, you greatly weaken the cause of temperance. By pursuing the policy indicated above you will compel the Republican party to engraft temperance among its other leading principles, and this will greatly strengthen it because it will be continually deriving strength from the young temperance boys, as they arrive at age, while the ruin or Democratic party will draw but few. This is a question which but few think of, but it has an important bearing on this question.

The Maine Law was passed by some Democrats voting for it, but there are many of the leading Democrats in the State who were active temperance men. But in no other State has the Democracy advocated temperance, or ever passed a temperance law. The few who advocate temperance are only an exception to the general rule. The vote in our House of Representatives, should a few Democrats vote for the Local Option law, and a few Republicans vote against it, makes the rule hold good.

There is also a question of national policy looming up in this country, which must be decided at the next Presidential election. I mean the prohibition policy of the country, on which the prosperity of the whole business community depends. On this question the Republican party and the Democratic parties stand as they do on the temperance question. To weaken the Republican party, which I consider the temperance party as strongly as it is the party of protection to homes industry, will be disastrous to the best interests of the country, and would cause many of those who would, under other circumstances, co-operate with the temperance cause, to curse it for the time being, and would never cordially again unite themselves with the friends of temperance. Such feelings and such alienations are much stronger and more bitter than a great many people who have strong feelings on the subject can imagine. I tell you candidly, that if the Temperance Convention should commit such a blunder now, as strong a friend of temperance as I am, I should have to take ground against it for the time, and so would thousands of others who are now devoted friends of temperance, but who cannot tie themselves down to a single question when other important questions may be pending, and which might result to the great injury of the telling millions. Excuse this long letter. Yours truly,

BENJAMIN BANNAN.

Office of "Miners' Journal," Pottsville, May, 19, 1871.

After the reading of the letters the convention then took up the substitute of Mr. Black, those resolutions having been made the special order for 10 o'clock. The resolutions of Mr. Black, which were offered just previous to adjournment last evening, provide for the formation of voting leagues, to the effect that the candidates of the political parties for State offices should be questioned as to their views on the temperance question, and if they decline to give their adherence to the cause, a convention should be called immediately, and nominate a ticket on the temperance platform.

Dr. Nevin addressed the convention, and when he took his seat General Wagner made objection to the consideration of the substitute on the ground that it was not before the body, inasmuch as the resolutions submitted yesterday by the committee did not pass to the convention but were yet in the possession of the committee, and he called a point of order on the objection. The chairman decided the point not well taken, and, after a further discussion, Mr. Black withdrew his substitute, which act brought a supplementary report of the committee before the convention.

Thomas M. Coleman, then arose and delivered a spirited address, in which he pointedly remarked that it was utterly useless to expect to succeed with a party having for its basis prohibition, inasmuch as the respectable portion of the community would not give it their support. Mr. Coleman, however, was in favor of marshalling the forces of the temperance men, believing that united action by that body will be productive of great results.

At this stage of the proceedings Hon. Neal Dow entered, and was greeted with applause.

Mrs. Goff then wished to speak a few words, and permission being given her to do so, she made an address, which she ornamented by a pathetic recital of several scenes of domestic distress occasioned by rum-drinking. She worked up in her address a slight digression on woman's rights, and got off with fervor several epigrammatic philosophical reflections which actually brought down the house. She at last announced that she would conclude, which statement was hailed with unqualified approbation.

Hon. Neal Dow was invited to address the convention. He began with the remark that the time was when temperance and politics were kept strictly apart. Previous to the Maine law, in all temperance conventions a member who would dare to say anything political in its tendencies was instantly hewned down. Let us stick to temperance, people said, and don't mix up politics with it; because if we do, we will make a miserable failure of it; and in that they were precisely in the wrong. The temperance movement never can be made a success unless it is made a political movement. Until this fact is recognized, no good could be accomplished. Indeed, it is the only way in which reform can be worked, simply to pass a law which, for the protection of society, limits or weakens or entirely overthrows this damaging liquor traffic. The speaker did not desire to intermeddle with local affairs, but he regarded this body as not only a temperance convention, but a political convention also. To remedy the evils of intemperance you must apply the ballot. You must resolve to never vote for a ballot that had rum in it. The way in which the principle is to be applied in Pennsylvania is for you to decide; but the above course has been in practice in Maine and some other States, and it has been successful.

The honorable gentleman thought it advisable to call the attention of the audience to the temperance movement in England. The temperance workers were properly organized and equipped in the year 1835, and since that time no band of men have labored harder and more conscientiously than these bodies of thorough-going, practical Englishmen. What success has come to them will be seen in the following condensed order of facts:—

In the year 1864 a prohibitory liquor law was before the House of Commons, and it was defeated by 994 votes; in the year 1866 it was again before Commons, and it was defeated by 160 votes, and in the year 1870 the bill again came came up, and it was only voted down by a majority of 31 votes. These figures speak more eloquently and powerfully than the most polished language could convey the largely increasing strength of the temperance movement in Great Britain. When the vote last year was announced the friends of temperance arose in a body, and, giving three loud huzzas, they said to the "rummists" you have beaten us the last time, and the opposition felt the full force of the expression. They began to see the drift of public opinion. Mr. Gladstone has been promising the temperance men to introduce a bill for the regulation of the liquor traffic. The matter has been persistently postponed, but our friends on the other side getting clamorous a government bill this year was reported through the Home Secretary, Mr. Bruce. The bill was found to be obnoxious, imperfect, and unjust in so many particulars that it was defeated in the House of Commons on Tuesday last by a majority of 81 votes.

The speaker looked upon the temperance prospect in England as most bright, and he jocularly said, "John Bull will beat you, gentlemen. The old fellow is aroused and in earnest, and he has a wonderful holdfast, and he will succeed without a doubt." The speaker did not want to see the Yankees beaten, and he advised them to go at once to work.

Judge Peirce followed in a few brief remarks, and was followed by numerous addresses on the resolutions.

The resolutions were passed unanimously, and the whole audience united in singing the doxology.

Here are the resolutions:—

Resolved, That the chairman of this convention shall at once appoint a State Central Committee of one for each State Senator. The said committee shall hold its first meeting at the call of its chairman, within thirty days of his appointment. At the said first meeting they shall perform the following duties:—

First. Prepare and publish rules for conducting elections of Senatorial and Representative delegates to a State convention, expressly providing all the powers of officers to conduct said delegate elections; how they shall be chosen; who shall vote, and who shall be eligible for election.

Second. Adopt rules for the government of county executive committees, and, to facilitate organization, appoint a chairman for each county, who shall in his turn, appoint colleagues to act in behalf of every election precinct therein upon said committee.

Third. When the organization is completed in a majority of the counties of the Commonwealth the Chairman of the State Central Committee shall call a State Convention to revise, reconstruct, modify, or adopt and indorse the preliminary steps thus taken, and take other steps as they may deem advisable.

General Wagner submitted a resolution which provides that means be taken to place a temperance paper in each family in the State. Agreed to.

The same gentleman also offered the following:—

Resolved, That the general administration of alcoholic mixtures in the practice of medicine is alike condemned by the learning and experience of the wisest practitioners, and the results which so sadly follow such administration, and therefore in the light of scientific research and experience this convention does most earnestly condemn such empirical practice.

Agreed to.

Also a resolution of sympathy with the friends of local prohibition in the Twenty-second ward, and holding their example up as worthy of imitation. Agreed to.

A temporary excitement was caused by the reading of a telegram addressed to a member of the convention, in which was contained the information that Governor Geary had signed the bill repealing the act which prohibits the sale of liquor in Duncannon township, Perry county.

The reading of this brought out a fiery condemnatory resolution, in which Governor Geary was denounced in the most unmeasured terms.

The chairman doubted the propriety of acting immediately on the resolution, inasmuch as the despatch from Harrisburg came in an unofficial shape. He thought the matter ought to be postponed until the afternoon session, and he would find out in the meantime if the information be correct.

The resolution was postponed, and the convention adjourned.

DUMB ANIMALS.

The Society that Protects them from Man's Cruelty.

The monthly meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held at No. 1320 Chesnut street last evening. The agent reported 40 complaints, 3 fines, 1 discharged for want of evidence, and 1 committed in default of fine. The receipts for the month were $225 08, of which $135 was from a life membership and donations, leaving only $90 08 available towards the current expenses.

Complaints of the use of lame and broken-down stock at night are undergoing investigation. On two occasions the agent has been engaged on this duty till two o'clock in the morning, the agent of the Woman's Branch accompanying him at one time, and assisting him in protecting a young woman who had just arrived from Limerick. She had lost the address of her friends, and was being driven about in a hack in quest of them, without means to pay her fare or lodgings. She was provided with good quarters, and notice was sent to the Mayor, who advertised for her relatives, and they were found.

Letters accepting appointments as representatives were received from William S. Stavely, Lahaska; George W. Reichenbach, Lancaster; John C. Totty, Port Carbon; J. Lacey Darlington, West Chester; and from J. Lewis Crew, William M. Reilly, Henry M. Dechert, and William S. Torr, Philadelphia. Some of the representatives have already opened books for entering complaints, and given notice of their readiness to aid in enforcing the law. The interest in the cause is rapidly extending, and the society is in great need of additional funds to maintain its operations. Certificates of honorable mention were awarded to J. P. Smith for erecting a public watering trough near the Media Training School; and to John W. Woolston for activity in checking abuses of dumb animals.

The drinking fountains were all reported in good order, but the stealing of cups and chains is a source of continual annoyance and expense.

The agents were directed to pay special attention to the complaints of overworking horses in the park carriages, and to the treatment of calves, cattle, mules, etc., on the canals and railroads.

Resolutions of respect and condolence were passed for the loss of Benjamin Marshall.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—This afternoon a quarterly meeting of the Teachers Institute will be held in the lecture-room of the Central High School. Besides the usual business there will be—

I. Music, under the direction of Professor Jean Louis.
II. A Poem, "Progression," by Miss Laura L. Rees, of the Park Avenue Girls' Grammar School.
III. Remarks on "Music in the Public Schools," by Professor Jean Louis.
IV. An exhibition of Wheatstone's celebrated experiment of the Telephonic Concert, by Professor Houston.
V. Discussion on subjects postponed at the last quarterly meeting, and on the following:—
1. Should education be compulsory?
2. What is the essential distinction between the present passive participle and the perfect passive participle?

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Yesterday morning Sergeant Duffy and a squad of men succeeded in arresting at a house on Eleventh street, above Bainbridge, one Walter Rowland, who is charged with robbing a dry goods store at Thirteenth and Bainbridge streets, last January. Alderman Bonsall committed him to answer.

WIFE SMASHER.—For endeavoring to reduce his wife to the consistency of inanimate pulp, G. W. Leidy, who lives at 715 Enon street, has been held to answer by Alderman Collin.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

The Second Day's Session—Flourishing Condition of the Theological Seminary—How to Build Up the Church—More Energy Needed.

The convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning. The session was opened with prayer by the Moderator, Rev. Archibald Thompson.

The first business in order was the reading of the minutes of yesterday's session.

Rev. James A. Scott and Rev. Dr. David Steele were appointed a Committee on the Signs of the Times.

On motion of S. B. W. McLeod, M. D., Rev. A. R. Galley was appointed to receive the funds for Foreign Missions, and that he be delegated to meet the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ireland at its approaching session.

The Board of Trustees of the Theological Seminary reported the institution in a flourishing condition. The receipts for the year were $2263 66, being an excess of $281 05 over those of last year. The endowment fund remains the same as at the date of last report, viz., $30,083 20.

The Chicago Presbytery reported as to its operations during the year.

The following committee was appointed to prepare suitable resolutions upon the death of the Rev. Andrew Walker:—Rev. Samuel Boyd, Rev. S. M. Ramsey.

The Committee on Devotional Exercises reported the following subjects and orders:—

The first half hour of each session, morning and afternoon, to be devoted to prayer and religious conference.

Friday—Subject, "How to build up the Church," Rev. J. S. Scott to preside.

Saturday—Subject, "How to secure the Nation's Welfare." Rev. Samuel Young to preside.

Monday—Subject, "The Communion of Saints." Rev. Dr. C. Crawford to preside.

Tuesday—Subject, "The Advantages of Covenanters." Rev. Dr. J. N. McLeod to preside.

Wednesday—Subject, "Family Religion." Rev. Dr. Alexander Clarke to preside.

Messrs. Peter Gibson, J. S. Martin, and Alexander Kerr were appointed a committee to ascertain what facilities the various railroad companies would afford the members attending the synod.

The synod then spent half an hour in devotional exercises. Rev. J. S. Scott presided. After the reading of the Scriptures and prayer, the subject for the day, "How to Build up the Church," came up for discussion.

Rev. W. J. McDowell said that no man in the world succeeds unless by perseverance, unless he is earnest and energetic. Paul gloried in the cause of Christ; man should glory in the Church. In order to spread the blessed gospel of Jesus Christ we must be earnest, and show that our heart and soul are in the work, and in order to begin there must be some system such as prayer, which is always efficacious. He urged his hearers to pray and cultivate a spirit of peace and harmony, and show the world that they were a united people.

Mr. Alexander Kerr hoped that before the synod adjourned they should see that every congregation send in a report showing the condition of their Sunday-schools, as the best way to build up the Church was to commence with the young. They should be educated in a spirit of religion in order that they might be enabled to glorify God. After the singing of the 147th Psalm the synod adjourned until 3 P. M.

BONDED GOODS.

The Operation of the New Order.

We give below an official statement showing the operation of the new order of the Collector of the Port under the act of the 14th of June, 1870, by which foreign merchandise intended for Philadelphia has been transported over the Camden and Amboy Railroad. It is the report of twelve days:—

May 6. Sixteen cases unfinished umbrella frames, from Liverpool, per City of Paris, to William F. Read.

May 6. One package filtering paper, one case benzoin acid, one case pyro-g. acid, one case acid, from Bremen, per Donau, to Rosengarden & Sons.

May 9. Two cases woollens, from Liverpool, per City of Washington, to Lippincott, Johnson & Co.

May 10. Two cases cottons, from Liverpool, per City of Antwerp, to Wright, Brothers & Co.

May 10. One case alpacas for umbrellas, from Liverpool, per City of Antwerp, to William F. Read.

May 12. Three cases accordeons, from Bremen, per Arnem, to G. Doll & Co.

May 12. Three cases machinery and castings, one cask machinery and castings, from Liverpool, per Abyssinia, to Keighley, Dobson & Faulds.

May 13. Five cases opium, from Liverpool, per Wisconsin, to Rosengarden & Sons.

May 13. Four cases umbrella sticks, four cases cottons, from Liverpool, per Russia, to William A. Drown & Co.

May 15. Thirty-six casks iron bolts, two casks nuts, from Liverpool, per Nevada, to James Colman.

May 15. One case hardware, from Liverpool, per City of Brooklyn, to Kennedy & Co.

May 16. Two bales skins and rugs, from Liverpool, per Wisconsin, to W. J. P. Ingraham.

May 17. One case cottons, from Liverpool, per City of Brooklyn, to Fenton, Thompson & Co.

May 17. One case nets, from Havre, per Lafayette, to Ostheimer & Woodward.

May 18. Four cases kid gloves, from Havre, per Lafayette, to William F. Read.

REUBEN WUNDER,
Inspector in charge of Bonded Goods.

A NARROW ESCAPE FOR A LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The American Life Insurance Company of this city came very near meeting with a serious pecuniary loss in the death of ex-Governor Fenton, of Michigan.

Mr. Fenton about a week ago put in an application for an insurance upon his life to the amount of $20,000 at the branch office of this company. Unluckily for his heirs, but very luckily for the company, he put off the medical examination for a week on account of being pressed with business. On the day after the application was filed a fire occurred in the town where he lived, and in running to it the Governor injured himself in the stomach by running against a post, and died the next day.

The loss by one day's delay was worth in this case the snug sum of $20,000. The singular circumstance is creating much comment in the locality where the deceased was well known.

TOMATO KETCHUP.—Tomato ketchup comes under the head of sauces, and is liable to stamp duty, as will be seen from the following decision:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, May 9, 1871.—Gentlemen:—In reply to your letter of the 4th instant, in relation to the liability of tomato ketchup to stamp duty, under schedule C, I have to say that ketchups come under the head of sauces, and are liable to stamp duty as such. Very respectfully,

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

To Messrs. Sleeper, Wells & Aldrich, Burlington, N. J.

A DESIRABLE CHANGE.—That urbane and smiling dispenser of justice, Alderman J. McColgan, has recently removed his office from the dingy quarters formerly occupied by him in Library street, above Fourth, to a handsomely furnished office, No. 136 South Sixth street. Besides the main room devoted to the hearings, there is a private room for ladies who may be called to appear before him in the character of witnesses. In addition, there is also a handsome private office where undisturbed he may meet his friends.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Early this morning a fire broke out in one of the buildings attached to the dye-house of Messrs. Lancaster & Littlewood on Ridge avenue, above the Reading Railroad Bridge. It was damaged to the extent of $8000. The firm is insured in the Royal, Atlantic, Home, and Manhattan Companies.

GAITER LASTING.—Thomas Healey has been taken into custody for the theft of twenty-four yards of gaiter lasting from a store on Sixth street, above Bainbridge. A portion of the goods was recovered at his boarding place. He was committed for a further hearing by Alderman Collins.

NOT HEARD.—Henry Kirby, who is alleged to have committed a theft on the premises of Dr. Moorehouse, Germantown, did not have a hearing before Alderman Morrow, as was stated recently in the local columns of this paper.

A LADY KILLED.—A lady, while in the act of securing milk, standing on the steps of the wagon, fell on the pavement and died one hour afterwards. The accident happened in front of her residence, Fifteenth and Race streets.

MIRACULOUS.—A furniture car driven by a colored man, at Tenth and Race streets, while turning the corner upset the wagon and horse, and, strange to say, three children and three men being inside escaped without injury.

ROPE STEALERS.—Frank Lord and C. Burke were arrested at 3 o'clock this morning with a lot of rope in their possession, which they had stolen from Arch street wharf. They will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

BLAKE.

Sale of the Effects of the Famous Music Dealer—What They Consist Of.

On Monday next Thomas & Sons will dispose of the effects of that old music virtuoso, the late George E. Blake, which are very valuable, and possess an interest additional to that attaching to their intrinsic value. James Grant Osbourn has been for nearly two months arranging the music plates and instruments of the deceased, and has given to the public a catalogue embracing a careful classification of all the important articles. By it we discover that Mr. Blake, at the time of his death, was possessed of 1196 plates of ballad music, 132 plates of "Moore's Harmonized Songs," 66 plates of that poet's Irish songs, and 81 plates of his "Harmonized Melodies." There are also in this same group 71 plates of Mozart's songs.

There are, besides, 97 plates of Italian songs; 52 of French and Spanish songs; 168 of sacred songs; 151 of select beauties for Spanish guitar; 211 of marches and quicksteps; 925 of variations of Mozart, Beethoven, Cristiani, Latour, Hewitt, Herz, and others. There are 27 overtures (277 plates) by Ogden, Boieldieu, Mercadante, Haydn, Bellini, Rossini, Auber, Herold, and Mehul; 368 plates of waltzes; 665 plates of rondos; 50 plates of dances; 441 plates of cotillions and quadrilles; 446 plates of sonata music by Corsin, Dussek, Hormann, Mozart, Nicholai, Piezel, Steibelt, and Vonhal.

There are, again, 7 piano exercises of 149 plates; 25 piano exercises for 4 and 6 hands, of 258 plates; 327 plates for piano instruction; 126 plates for vocal instruction; 61 plates for harp instruction; 310 plates for violin, bugle, accordeon, guitar, and clarionet instructions; and 933 plates for flute instruction, a large number being his own. There are about 200 plates of miscellaneous music that could not be classified under any of the preceding heads.

Then follows a classification of Blake's edition of Dr. Clarke' Handel, there being 92 plates of the "Acis and Galatia," 68 of "Judas Maccabæus," 60 of Dettinger's "Te Deum," 48 of the "Jubilate," 98 of "Alexander's Feast," 213 of the "Messiah," and 174 of "Saul," in all 765 plates. There are 381 lots of sheet music, each lot containing 200 pages, 970 pieces of old imported music, and a great lot of piano sonatas imported.

Among the musical instruments are 177 flutes, 38 fifes, 49 flageolettes, 6 accordeons, two dozen clarionettes, and a great assortment of concert horns, French horns, Kent bugles, cornets, trumpets, trombones, and old German violins, imported fifty years ago, and a great array of materials and instruments for engraving music.

The music plates number about ten thousand. The title-page copper-plate pieces to the works of Handel, which are very fine, are the work of engravers celebrated in their day; the music plates were engraved by Mr. Blake. The instruction books are in excellent preservation, and embrace, besides the works of older authors, those of Hunten, Creamer, and La Four.

The model of the first bridge built over the Schuylkill, at Market street, is in the collection, and will be sold, together with the velocipede constructed on the same principle as the modern ones, and used by its maker, Mr. Blake, fifty years ago.

A BEAUTIFUL TESTIMONIAL.—Messrs. Horstmann & Sons have just completed a magnificent banner, which is to be presented to the Mozart Mænnerchor by its admiring lady friends. Both sides are of blue silk. Upon one there is woven in red and white the words "Mozart Mænnerchor," beneath them the inscription "Founded May 4, 1866," and between the two lines a picture of the great composer so skilfully woven as to appear like a portrait in oils. On the other side are the words "Dedicated by the ladies to the society" in red silk, beneath an open book, upon the leaves of which appear in well defined notes one of Mozart's songs, and a golden lyre surrounded by laurels. The whole presents a chaste and beautiful appearance. The banner will be on exhibition in the window of J. & E. B. Orne's store, Ninth and Chesnut streets.

PETTY THEFT.—Last evening the sharp-sighted beggar detective, Mr. Reeder, discovered two boys running off with a wheelbarrow filled with iron scraps, in the vicinity of Lombard and Water streets. He gave chase, and secured the barrow, but the boys escaped.

A BAD DRIVE.—Last evening, at Nineteenth and Green streets, the wheel of a carriage which was being driven swiftly along was wrenched off and the occupant was bounced upon the pavement. His name is Israel Conklin, and his injuries, while painful, are not serious.

FOR SALE—A NEW BROWN-STONE House and Stable, with cistern, ice-house, and all necessary improvements, with 10 acres of land, on an elevated site, near Ambler Station, one mile above Fort Washington, Montgomery county. Terms no object. Apply to

SAMUEL H. AUSTIN
No. 129 SEVENTH Street.

P. S.—If the above property is not sold by the 1st of June, it will be rented. 5 19 6t*

FOR SALE,
A PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH SIDE
OF
CHESNUT STREET,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STS.,

42 feet 10 inches front, suitable for a Bank, Insurance Co., or other public building.

Address "IMPROVEMENT,"
5 5 fmw6tsp At this office.

25 Cents per Yard,
By the Roll,
4-4 MATTING.
5-4 do. 30 Cents.
ALSO,
Best Parlor Matting.
3-4 and 7-8 Stair do.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222
CHESNUT STREET,
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NEW MOURNING STORE.
New Stock at Lowest Prices.
No 1226 CHESNUT STREET.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN DRESS GOODS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN BONNETS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN VEILS.
CHEAPEST ALPACAS IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BOMBAZINES IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BLACK SILKS IN PHILADA
CHEAPEST CRAPE CLOTHS IN PHILADELPHIA.
EVERY ARTICLE AT LOWEST PRICE.
We would respectfully call attention to our new Dress-making and Suit Department, where every novelty in black suits will be found ready-made and made to order, at shortest notice, by a competent dressmaker, and also call attention to our White Goods and Ladies' Underwear Department. Large Stock of Linen and Lawn Suits, of finest finish, always on hand.
A. MYERS & CO.,
4 22 stuth5ptf No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Ku-Klux Investigation.

Special Congressional Committee.

The Resolutions Passed.

The New United States Loan

Extensive Revenue Seizures.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Congressional Ku-klux Committee—Resolutions, Etc.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Congressional Ku-klux Committee, at their meeting to-day, adopted the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That for the present a sub-committee of eight members be appointed to proceed at once with the investigation, and to continue the same as long as they deem it expedient, with authority to take testimony wherever they consider it available by a sub-committee of their own number, and to report all testimony by them obtained to the full committee at a meeting to be held on the twentieth day of September next, or at such earlier time as the sub-committee shall notify the joint select committee to meet; at which time the sub-committees shall visit all such localities in the South as the committee first named shall report to be in a disturbed condition, and such other localities as the committee may deem necessary.

Resolved, That the chairman of the joint select committee be authorized to appoint said sub-committee, of which the chairmen of the Senate and House committees shall be members, and that said two chairmen be authorized to fill any vacancy in sub-committee.

The following were appointed the sub-committee:—Senator Scott, Chairman; Senators Poole and Blair; Representatives Poland, Coburn, Stevenson, Beck, and Van Trump.

Resolutions were offered in relation to the rules to govern the taking of testimony, but the whole subject was postponed until the next meeting of the joint committee.

Mr. Bayard offered a resolution to restrict the testimony to facts since the passage of the Ku-klux law.

This was voted down by a party vote.

Mr. Cox wanted to instruct the sub-committee to call on the proper officers of the several Southern States for a statement of the debt and taxes at the present time, with a copy of the laws creating the same.

The subject was referred to the sub-committee.

The committee adjourned till the 20th of September, unless sooner called together by the sub-committee.

All the members of the committees were present with the exception of Representatives Cook and Robinson, both of Illinois. The sub-committee will hold its first meeting to-morrow.

The New Loan.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Government agent in New York telegraphs to Secretary Boutwell that he is able now to deliver bonds of the new loan. There is an increasing demand for the loan.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Revenue Seizures.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—The revenue officials yesterday seized 75,000 cigars belonging to Catharine O. Berheri for non-payment of duties; also 50 packages of spirits owned by A. Berfield, he not having a license or keeping the book required by law.

Kentucky Politics.

LOUISVILLE, May 19.—A special despatch from Frankfort to the *Commercial* says that the Democratic State Central Committee has decided to return the ballot for the late Democratic seat in the convention for Register to the secretary of the convention to correct the count and publish it. The correct count of the ballot gives the nomination to J. Alexander Grant by two and a fraction votes.

Fire in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 19.—Last night the extensive chair factory of Harig, Koop & Co., on Third street, took fire, and with a large quantity of material was destroyed. Loss, $34,350; insurance, $13,500.

St. Louis Trotting Races.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.—The spring trotting races, at the Abbey track, closed yesterday. In the race for $1600, best three in five, on Wednesday, Pilot, Temple, and Chicago each won two heats, the fifth being a dead heat between Pilot and Lackey. Time, 2·27, 2·26½, 2·28, 2·31, and 2·33. Darkness having set in the race was postponed until yesterday, when Chicago won the heat and the race in 2·27.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Criminal Trials—Fire in the Woods, Etc.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 19.—In the criminal term of the Superior Court yesterday the case of Layfayette Carpenter, charged with blackmailing, was concluded. The cause of the trial, as detailed in a despatch of some weeks since, was the alleged attempt of Carpenter, assisted by one Mrs. Williams, to extort money from George P. Martin by threatening to accuse him of adultery with said Mrs. Williams. The jury found the prisoner guilty. The case goes to the Supreme Court on exceptions. The case of Mrs. Williams, charged with attempted extortion, is expected to be tried to-morrow.

A fire, caused by sparks from a locomotive, which caught in the woods in Auburn on Wednesday, is still burning. Over twenty acres of wood have been destroyed.

The case of the Grafton Bank robbers has been postponed until Monday next.

Massachusetts Constabulary Bill.

BOSTON, May 19.—The State Constabulary bill, as reported by the majority of the committee, has passed the House by a vote of 92 to 77. The bill concerning cheap travel on the railways was defeated in the Senate.

Colored People's Celebration.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 19.—The colored people yesterday afternoon celebrated the fifteenth amendment anniversary.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Southern Educational Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 19.—The Educational Convention, which has been in session in Huntsville since Monday, closed yesterday. The convention adopted unanimously the overture to the General Assembly, setting forth the principles guiding Presbyterians in defense of education, and asking the Assembly to take action:—First, to secure a liberal support of colleges; second, to discourage the multiplication of such institutions; third, to provide for the receipt of donations for the establishment of a great university; and, fourth, to use the income of such donations for the existing colleges until the university is established.

Fire in Alexandria, Va.

ALEXANDRIA, May 19.—The market building, occupying nearly a quarter of a square of ground in the centre of the city, with two adjoining houses, was burned this morning about 1 o'clock. The fire originated in a frame store adjoining the market.

In the building were the Mayor's office, Council Chambers, Auditor's and other municipal offices, and the Alexandria Washington Masonic Lodge room; also the old museum, containing so many interesting relics, all of which were destroyed. All the furniture of the lodge was saved, though some of it in a damaged condition. The archives of the corporation were saved. The loss is estimated at from $50,000 to $75,000, upon which there is only $10,000 insurance. Two steam fire engines and one hook-and-ladder company came down from Washington to assist the firemen here.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, May 19—9·30 A.M.—Wheat market steady. No. 2, $1·29¼@1·30, cash; 1·29½@$1·29¾ seller May; $1·29½@1·29⅝ seller June. Corn dull and easier; 53⅞@53¾ seller June; 54@54¼, seller May.

	Receipts.	Shipts.		Receipts.	Shipts.
Flour, bbls.	4,000	5,000	Oats, bus.	27,000	53,000
Wheat, bus.	52,000	43,000	Rye, bus	3,000	none.
Corn, bus.	205,000	256,000	Barley, bus.	2,000	1,000

Cable Markets.

MANCHESTER, May 19—4 P. M.—The market for yarns and fabrics is dull.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, May 19, 1871.

In the money market there is no material change to notice. The supply is more than ample for all purposes of business and speculation, and the period of low rates for money has set in, and will probably continue until the fall. There is a good demand for call loans, as usual, but rates are exceedingly easy, and almost nominal. Discounts move sluggishly, and prime commercial paper is readily disposed of at 6 per cent.

Gold is moderately active and firm, the sales in the New York Gold Room ranging between 112⅛@112⅛, closing at ⅛.

Government bonds are not active in this market, but prices in New York this morning are quoted ⅛ higher on the entire list.

Reading Railroad sold at 57⅛@57 31. Pennsylvania was weak, with sales at 62⅛@62⅝. Camden and Amboy sold at 130½. Northern Central at 40½, and Catawissa preferred at 46½, b. o.

In Canal shares the only sales were Lehigh at 35⅜@35⅝. The balance of the list was firm but quiet. Sales of Farmers and Mechanics' Bank at 123½; Manufacturers at 30, and Hestonville Passenger Railroad at 23½, b. o. 75 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh Streets, and 31 for Germantown.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 Pa 6s, 3 se	100⅜	196 sh Penna R. all.	62⅝
$1000 Pa R gen mt.	95⅝	108 do	62⅝
$2000 Pa R 2m 6s, b5	99	304 do	62⅝
$2000 Cam & 6s '75	96	500 do s10.